THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

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New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times

MEXICO.

The Late Attempt at Revolution on the Rio Grande Frontier.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1854.

In my letters hitherto addressed to the TIMES, I have foreborne going into any details of the revolution in the Mexican State of Tamaulipas—as much, perhaps, from the uncertainty of news in this quarter, as to keep down the expectation of those who might eventually become disappointed in the turn of affairs. The events transpiring in another part of the world are so momentous in comparison—so much more terrible is the spectacle of "fighting kings," than these revolutionary finales in a little State more renowned for "fighting cocks"—that the reader and writer (and printer too) will be better pleased with a condensed than elaborate statement of the facts:

Simply then, the revolution in Tamaulipas, which at one time bid fair to become very formidable, if not successful, and a *bellum internecinum*, has utterly failed to accomplish its purposes. *After defeating the regular troops under CRUZ* near Matamoros on the 13th August, the next reliable information I have of CAPISTRAN is, that he suddenly appeared with 300 men at Monterey, which place the American reader will not fail to remember. *It was promised him that by so* doing, the citizens of the city would rise and join him; but which they certainly did not do. In the meantime CRUZ, with a strong detachment of the troops SANTA ANNA sent with *great haste via Vera Cruz, again took the field*, and was hastening to the scene of operations. CAPISTRAN now, like LOPEZ at Cuba, was disappointed, deceived, in an open country without a base line, and, in short, in "bad fix." There was no time for loitering, with some two hundred miles between him and a place of safety. Leaving Monterey and old ZAC's friend, Gen. AMPUDIA, as he found them, I hear nothing of him again till the 19th and 20th ultimo, when his party recrossed the Rio Grande, in small parties, at Guerrero and other points in its vicinity. This fact at once discloses that his organization is broken; his hopes frustrated, and the condition of his cause as unfortunate as if he had sustained the severest defeat. Poor devils! they live to fight another day! Many Americans have such a genuine hatred of his Serene Highness, and sympathized so much with the insurgents, that I dare say they feel as bad as either CAPISTRAN or GARCIA. This is a sad and ungrateful world; it disappoints everybody.

About 200 of the insurgents, including GARCIA, are now in this city; many of them houseless, homeless, unshaven and in a truly destitute condition. Early in the morning, particularly, they may be seen in the vicinity of the market, looking like patience on a monument, smiling at—beef. All ages and colors, from 16 to 50, and white to black, are represented. Some of them have a quiet and intellectual cast of countenance, while others, evidently, left their country for their country's good. One of them has already stolen a horse, sold it, and then received a bribe from the original owner to point out to him where his horse was. The Americans threatened to hang him. "At your service, gentlemen," was his cool and polite reply. They plead want of ammunition for their failure; but a better cause, probably, is want of funds. There never was a truer proverb than an old one of Italy: *[illegible]*, which, being interpreted, means "Money makes the mare to go." CAPISTRAN's men have been coaxed and seduced by contingent promises until such became stale; stomachs were getting disorganized; no money at hand and danger ahead; so a break was made for the safe bank of the river, where the stars and stripes waved peacefully. It is doubtless provoking to Mexico that these gentry congregate within cannon shot of Matamoros, where they can be seen from the house tops, but such is at present their sight. They are not yet officially recognized as offenders by our authorities. Some of them can see their old homes in Matamoros, a sly visit to which, if they were caught, would be soon followed by a long rope and a short shrift.

It will be seen that SANTA ANNA's star is still in the ascendant—still shining over the vacillating throne of Mexico. His acts and decrees, despotic as they may be, he is well aware, are rendered necessary by the ignorant and turbulent characters of his subjects. He smiles upon the Church, and the Church smiles upon him in return; he loves the Church for the State's sake, and the State loves the Church because it finds security in it—a refuge during political storms. However shameful, brilliant, glorious and yet inglorious, may have been the previous career of SANTA ANNA, he nevertheless seems to be the only man who can rule Mexico, and keep his foot securely on her rebellious neck. Whether at the head of Government, or exiled and cock fighting in Jamaica, he is equally the idol of many of his countrymen. Mexico will canonize him, adding another to the multitude of its saints' days which already occupy the majority of the year. What a lion he would make in the United States. Should BARNUM secure him, and then hang his picture outside, with the other animals, *ad captandum vulgus*, what a rush there would be! The civic portion of his fame he has secured by the cunning of the wily statesman, and being better able than any of his peers to read the passions, failings, and capabilities of the Mexican nation. As a military gentleman, on which much of his historical fame depends, I opine my countrymen know him pretty well. To this day many a Texan would hug him with a bear's fondness; while other American families, more moderate, will link his memory with the [illegible] and the bloody battles in the Valley. His tactics and strategical movements, without ever being brilliant, were generally conducted with caution and safety to himself; though at one time he was so hard pushed by the Northern barbarians as to be obliged to cut the traces of his carriage mule, and escaped thereon, leaving in his carriage the identical wooden leg which has since so marvelously multiplied itself in the United States. Let him laugh who wins; there are but few who so much as SANTA ANNA deserves the poet's praise:

> This is the man of knowledge great,
> Either for charge or for retreat;
> He knew when to fall on, pell-mell,
> To fall back and retreat as well.

In retreating at Guerrero, the Revolutionists brought with them a quantity of United States muskets, and twenty kegs of ammunition, which were seized by our Deputy Collector at Carrizo, and held in abeyance—he being uncertain as to whether duties are due upon them. It is pretty certain that these muskets were furnished in a body by a merchant in this city, and formed no part of cargo stowed away in the celebrated Crape Fleet. In order that they may not be liable, the owner or owners must make affidavit as to how and when they were exported from our territory; and here is the rub—for to speak the truth is to commit themselves.

Rumors are increasing that a new effort in Tamaulipas will be made; in fact, application was yesterday made to a merchant for a supply of ammunition on sixty days' time. Report also states that CAPISTRAN and GARCIA are in bad odor with their party, and will be deprived of any command hereafter,—the former's deposition being on the ground that he failed to come to the assistance of his comrades when besieged at Victoria, in consequence of which neglect the place was lost. GARCIA is concealed somewhere in this city.

During all this time, that restless little individual, Gen. CARVAJAL, who figured so extensively a few years ago, has been in active cooperation with CAPISTRAN, and is, in accordance with the rumor above spoken of, to be second in command in the next expedition. The last expedition is said to have excelled this little General's in its lawless depredations "two to one," though this may be an unfounded as well as an improbable assertion.

So, briefly, the revolution in Tamaulipas stands at present; so is our soil polluted by foreign feet, and its hospitality abused. The 5th article of one of our treaties says the boundary line, which is the Rio Grande, shall be religiously observed by the two Governments; and this is the second time that our national honor is called in question. Mr. BUCHANAN instructed the United States Marshal for this District to use all his efforts to ferret out the violators of the much abused act of 1818, while strict orders at the same time, to the same effect, were issued by the President to the military commandants on the frontier. You may ask why are not the leaders in this affair arrested—where are our civil authorities—our troops? Our Commissioner is anxiously hoping for some one to make the necessary affidavit, *in order that he may bind these* parties over; but no citizen seems inclined or willing to do it. He cannot act himself independently, for his functions are those of a judge, which preclude his acting as prosecutor. As regards the military, my pen hesitates in regret and mortification. I feel mortified at the old story, old but lamentably true,—mortified to know that Mexican eyes can cross the river from their banners and hundreds to the fifteen or twenty troops that here represent our great nation, which dictates absolute terms to the combined world. So it is: enter the Fort, and instead of the display which would fill an American's heart with pride, you would find the flag waving over a stillness as deep as the graves over which it floats. Occasionally a bugle sounds the hour as it lags away in the hot atmosphere; or a wagon departs with bread and beans for a scouting party; or a miniature parade takes place to show the world that here is a military station. One company (only) of Artillery is here, and here it has been kept ever since the close of the war with Mexico. Desertions, discharges, added to two fatal scourges peculiar to the climate, which killed three of its officers and a number of men, have reduced it to what it is, while a third scourge seems coming to finish what its predecessors left undone.

What then can the commanding officer do? He cannot make troops out of clay, or bring the dead to life. It is now his intention, I believe, to post two or three bodies of five or six each,—no more can be spared without including himself, or manifest injury to the service,—at as many ferries to prevent crossing. It is true that the Revolutionists may come in a party of 200 or 300, but it may be that they will make a precipitate retreat when they see the large body opposed to them, and prefer this course to being annihilated. Our Government is certainly at fault here somewhere, and I have no time to waste

> "In patching up fig leaves for the naked truth."

I pray Congress may remedy the evil so that nations will not point at our inefficiency any longer, and we be, in truth, what we boast, powerful and wise, and wise as powerful.

Herewith I send you an official communication from the Mexican Consul in this City to our Commissioner, which, for candor, modesty, and brevity, should be a model to all Mexican diplomatists. The case is stated plainly, and to the point. Mexico is calling on us—her powerful neighbor—to observe treaty stipulations, and the good faith now existing between the two countries. She is right in what she asks. She tells us what has been done on our territory, and what is about to be repeated. The communication is worth our serious attention, and I submit it for the benefit and information of those who may be on speaking terms with the gentleman.

Oysters—"Guilty or not Guilty" of Poison?

From the Providence Journal.

We had not heard of any deleterious effects from the oysters taken in our Bay until we received the annexed communication. The oysters near the city have for sometime been injured by the residuum from the gas-works, and other impure substances thrown into the river. We begin to think, however, that we must hold ourselves much obliged to the gas company if they do not kill the good people with their abominable affluvia, and say nothing about the oysters and the fish.

The following communication is from a medical correspondent:

ARE OUR OYSTERS POISONOUS?

The NEW-YORK TIMES asks the above question, and goes on to give some statements, which, if fully entitled to credence, would seem to answer the question in the affirmative. It states that several well-known citizens of New-York have recently died of a choleraic disease, which seemed to have been induced by eating oysters. Inquiries made of several physicians in that City, in large practice, develop the fact that a large number of cases of severe cholera morbus and spasmodic cholera have occurred, which are chargeable to the oysters.

The Alexandria *Gazette* says that oysters from the Chesapeake and its tributaries have proved poisonous this season. The Baltimore papers say that several who have eaten raw oysters of late have suddenly died soon after; and a correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* quotes the authority of an old fisherman that they are not safe or wholesome eating this year.

To the above we can add some facts which have come under our own observation in this city within a short time. We have seen no less than five cases of cholera morbus, which were evidently caused by eating raw oysters from our river—three of them very severe. Physicians with whom we have conversed report other cases, which appear to have resulted from a similar cause.

If these reports, from various sources, are true, it would appear that there is something deleterious in some oysters at this time. That all are not so, is perfectly evident from the vast quantities consumed without any evil result. What is the cause? Why is it that sickness and death occasionally result from partaking of this usually very wholesome food? Some will probably deny the conclusions altogether, and say that the oysters have nothing to do with it; that they still remain the harmless bivalve of former years. We must confess that we are not of that number, though we have never partaken of them more freely than for the last few weeks, and without any injurious result; still, we believe that many cases of sickness, and some deaths, are clearly chargeable to this article of food.

It has been suggested, as regards some of our own river oysters, that the products of the gas works have had something to do with their deleterious qualities. It is possible that this may be so, but we are unable to demonstrate the fact. If it is proved that the oysters of other waters are capable of producing similar effects, it must be evident that the cause is not local. What it is we are unable to say. The subject, however, is worthy of careful consideration and inquiry, and if some oysters are capable of producing such results, let us know where they came from and what are their characters, that they may be distinguished from the good, that consumers may not be unpleasantly reminded of their risks, and that the calling of many honest men may not be interfered with.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Great Fire at Cleveland—Loss over a Million Dollars.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Oct. 28.

A most destructive fire occurred in this city about 2 o'clock this morning, entailing a loss of considerably over one million dollars.

It originated in the stables attached to the New-England Hotel, destroying the hotel and the entire square on the hill where it stood.

The following are among the losses: A. & C. Loeb, clothing dealers—stock lost; Cook & Althen, clothing dealers; Wendell, druggist; Trust & Edwards, a heavy stock of groceries and liquors; Bishop, Remington & Co., liquor dealers; Mellhinch & Stillman, commission agents; George Sprague, groceries and liquors—a heavy stock.

Most of the above lost all their books and papers.

The fire crossed James-street, consuming the St. Charles Hotel, and the entire row of buildings from the Canal to Superior-street, occupied as follows: Chamberlain & Crawford, forwarders, books saved; the Cleveland Custom House, books and papers in a vault, but supposed to be destroyed; A. N. Gray, iron dealer; the Board of Trade rooms; Wilbert & McDowell, a large stock of groceries; W. Bingham & Co., iron dealers, a heavy loss, together with several clothing stores.

The flames then crossed Superior-lane, entirely destroying Oviatt's block, occupied by L. F. & S. Burgess, grocers and liquor dealers, a heavy stock; J. Morrison, broker, in whose safe was $20,000 in bank notes, supposed to be consumed as the safe was exposed to fierce flames from 25 tons of tallow in P. Anderson's cellar. Several other stores, with their entire stocks, were also consumed.

The insurance is heavy, but the amount has not yet been ascertained.

The Yellow Fever at Augusta and Montgomery—Committee of the Boston City Council—Charge against Capt. Dana—The Weather, &c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 28.

We have no mail this morning south of Augusta. The Yellow Fever had again assumed a violent form at that place, and at Montgomery, Ala., its ravages were unchecked.

The Visiting Committee of the Boston City *Council having finished their examination of the* public institutions in this city, left, this morning, for Washington.

Capt. DANA, Quartermaster at Fort Snelling, is charged with speculating with the official funds *entrusted to his care, acquired from Court* martials.

There have been occasional showers here during to-day, coming from the south, changing, this evening, to a settled rain.

Progress of Yellow Fever at the South.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 29.

By the arrival of the Southern mail we have received New-Orleans papers of Sunday and Monday.

The deaths at the Charity Hospital in New-Orleans of yellow fever for the past week have been sixty-three.

The deaths at Savannah for the week ending Thursday, were thirty one, of which eighteen were of yellow fever.

There were fifteen deaths from the fever at Augusta during the three days previous to Thursday.

The New-Brunswick Ministry Defeated.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Oct. 28.

A dispatch from Fredericton, New-Brunswick, announces the defeat of the Ministry. The confirmation of the Reciprocity Treaty was, however, considered quite safe.

The St. John's *Morning News* says there will probably be no dissolution of the House in consequence of the defeat of the Government.

Mortality of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 28.

The total number of deaths in this city for the past week has been fifty-five, and the city at the present time is remarkably healthy.

We have had an unexampled specimen here of Indian Summer weather for the past three days.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 28.

Our stock market was dull this morning. The transactions comprised Reading Railroad, at 35¼; Morris Canal, 13; Long Island, 14; Maryland fives, 88; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43. Money is in good demand at previous rates.

The Case of Dr. Beale.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 28.

In the case of Dr. BEALE, convicted yesterday of rape, D. P. BROWN this morning moved for a new trial, stating he would file his reasons on Monday, and would also then move to admit Dr. BEALE for bail.

A Carriage Manufactory and a Foundry Destroyed by Fire.

ROCHESTER, Sunday, Oct. 29.

The extensive Foundry of ROWE & BENNETT, and the Carriage Manufactory adjoining, of BRADLEY & CARSON, on Buffalo-street, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $20,000. Partially insured.

Yellow Fever at Charleston—The Recent Election in Florida.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Oct. 27.

There was only one death from yellow fever reported in this city to-day.

The official majority for MAXWELL, Democrat, for Congress, in Florida, was 1,050. The vote of the State is adverse to the proposed removal of the Seat of Government.

New-Hampshire Free Democratic Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, Oct. 28.

The Free Democratic State Convention have nominated ASA FOWLER of Concord, formerly a Democrat and law partner of President PIERCE, as their candidate for Governor. Hon. JOHN P. HALE addressed the Convention.

Railroad Extension.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 28.

The last rail connecting Galena with Chicago by the Illinois Central Railroad, was laid on Wednesday last, and the regular trains commence running on Monday.

Acquittal of Ned Buntline.

BATH, Me., Saturday, Oct. 28.

EDWARD Z. C. JUDSON, *alias* NED BUNTLINE, who was arrested a few days since for shooting a colored man named FREEMAN, has been acquitted, on the ground that he committed the act in self-defense.

Presbyterian Church Convention.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 29.

The first meeting of the new Synod of the Baltimore Old School Presbyterian Church, commences here next Tuesday.

Accident to Mr. Guthrie.

From the Washington Globe.

Mr. GUTHRIE left here about three weeks ago for Louisville, Ky., expecting to be absent only about ten days, or two weeks at furthest. We learn that on his way—we did not learn where—a wheel of a car in which he was a passenger broke, and one side of the car was dragged about a mile before the engineer was aware of it and stopped the train. None of the passengers were thought to be seriously injured, and nothing about the accident was published. When Mr. GUTHRIE arrived at Louisville it was found that he was a good deal bruised, had considerable fever, and his physician advised him to go to bed and stay there for a week or more. A letter from Louisville states that he had been in bed eight days on the 22d instant, and that his physician thinks it prudent for him not to leave there in less than eight days from that time. He is, therefore, not expected here until the last of next week.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

Diabolical Attempt to Blow up a Hotel.

Fortunate Escape of the Inmates.

LIST OF THE INJURED.

A little before 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the inmates of EARLE's Hotel, in Park Row, were thrown into great consternation and alarm by an explosion of gunpowder, which took place in the office on the first floor of the house. The greatest confusion soon prevailed on the premises, and when the alarm of fire was sounded from the City Hall bell, the lady boarders, *attachés*, chambermaids, and others about the premises, not fully understanding the nature of the occurrence, made a precipitous rush to their respective appartments in order to save their effects, while others, believing that to remain in the building was dangerous, started for the street. Some minutes elapsed before quiet was restored, when an explanation of the cause of the commotion was made.

It appears that a gentleman, one of the lodgers in the Hotel, who was about taking his departure, went behind the book-keeper's counter for the purpose of selecting his baggage, and while the porter, PETER MORAN, was putting out a small valise, a terrific explosion took place.

At the time of the explosion there were but few persons in the office.

The officers of the Independent and Second Ward Police, on their arrival at the scene, immediately took measures to ferret out the whole affair.

From fragments which were collected and closely inspected by the authorities, it appears that in the leather valise had been deposited a small tin can, containing probably about twelve pounds of powder. In one end was placed the muzzles of a small double-barreled pistol, and it is believed that the whole was so arranged that by moving the valise by its handle, it would cause to take fire some combustible materials lying beside the powder.

The doors and windows of the Hotel were fortunately open at the time, so that no great resistance was offered to the explosive force of the powder. It is evident that had the Hotel been tightly closed, the explosion would have been sufficiently powerful to have blown it to pieces. The front doors were open, also those leading to the dining-room and elsewhere. The damage done to the various apartments is upwards of $3,000. From the appearance of the building inside, one would suppose that lightning had struck the office and continued in a circuitous route over an area of 300 feet, carrying destruction with it wherever it went. The windows at the extreme end of the dining-room were completely demolished, as were also twelve rooms on the south side. The entire walls, ceilings, and windows of the wash-room, entry, reading-room, and bar-room, were torn to pieces, and even a heavy lath and plaster partition was stove in. The panic among the guests of the Hotel was beyond all description, and it was the general opinion of the citizens that many lives were lost. The startling occurrence, however, resulted very fortunately in one respect, as not a single human being was killed. The Hotel was quickly surrounded by a large concourse of people, and intense excitement prevailed. Annexed is a list of

THE INJURED.

A young man named LEWIS was slightly injured while sitting in the reading room. As the ceiling fell near him a small bit of lime flew into his eye. He suffered great pain for a time, but he speedily recovered and went to his home.

PETER MORAN, the baggage man, who took up the valise, was so shockingly burnt about the head and body it was necessary to convey him to the Hospital, where he now lies. It will be some time before he will be able to leave that institution. His sufferings are intense, and his situation is truly one of commiseration.

Mr. R. DOWD, of Schenectady, N. Y., one of the guests, was badly cut about the head. He has, however, returned to his home. Mr. D. I. SCHUYLER, Superintendent of the New-Haven and New-London Railroad, was considerably injured by a door in swinging to striking him on the head.

Mr. H. LYMAN POWERS, who was standing in his office, within five feet of the place where the valise was placed, had a narrow escape. He found himself unaccountably (to him) propelled with great force through the open compartment of the office box into the street, where he immediately recovered his self-possession, and returned to place a sufficient number of persons to protect the property of those sojourning in the hotel, and to transact his ordinary business.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INFERNAL MACHINE.

One of our reporters was at the office of the Chief of the Police yesterday afternoon, where the fragments of the terrible machine had been removed. From information received from Mr. MATSELL, together with an examination of the pieces, our reporter has been enabled to form an opinion relative to the interior arrangement of the ingenious engine of destruction. He is led to believe that a keg of gunpowder containing twelve and a half pounds, as near as could be judged from the staves and heads of the vessel, was placed in a valise. In the head of the keg were bored two holes, and the right barrel of a double-barreled pistol was inserted in one and through the other; it is supposed that the keg was filled with powder after the insertion of the pistol—as danger and difficulty would arise from forcing the pistol into a full vessel—danger from the friction—difficulty from the compactness with which the particles adhere.

It is supposed that the breech of the left barrel was filled with detonating powder, equivalent in explosive and expansive power to one pound of ordinary rifle or blasting powder. It is probable that a semi-circular band, enclosing a spring, connected with the left barrel trigger, and communicating with the handles of the valise by means of a wire, caused the spring to act on the trigger, and thereby secured the certainty of explosion whenever the valise was taken by the handle.

This supposition is strengthened by the fact that a newly exploded detonating cap was found on the nipple of the left barrel, whilst none was found on the right, evidently proving that it was left in the keg for the purpose of steadying the pistol, and to bring the compartment containing the detonating powder exactly to bear on the orifice.

The implements, supposed to be weights, &c., were simply two horizontal traveling cog irons, such as are generally used—though on a different scale—in upright cranes, or pile drivers. These were evidently meant, with the shot, to scatter destruction, and may materially aid in discovering the perpetrator.

The absence of everything in the shape of traveling necessaries, in the contents of the valise, clearly proves a diabolical intent.

FINE ARTS.—Those who have not already seen the collection of paintings now on exhibition, day and evening, at the Galleries formerly occupied by the Dusseldorf Collection, No. 548 Broadway, should do so before they are disposed of at auction, which is to be done by Messrs. H. H. LEEDS & Co., on Tuesday, 31st of October, and Wednesday, 1st of November, at 7½ o'clock each evening. This sale, we understand, is got up at the suggestion of many of the first artists themselves, who contemplate making an annual sale of their productions. The catalogue contains such names as Huntington, Cropsey, W. J. Hays, Doughty, Ranney, Oddie, Carter, Post, Weir, Hicks, Louis Lang, Mrs. Spencer, Gifford, Wright, Richards, Ehninger, Paige, Boutelle, Blauvelt, Carpenter, and others of like standing.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

COLLISION ON GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

LIST OF THE DEAD.

From the Detroit Free Press, Oct. 28.

One of the most dreadful Railroad accidents that ever occurred took place yesterday morning, about thirty miles from this city. The passenger train on the Great Western Railroad, due here at 11.20 P. M. on Thursday, came in collision at five minutes past 5 A. M., on Friday, with a gravel train, a short distance east of Baptist Creek. The loss of life that ensued was very great.

The passenger train—of which Mr. G. F. NUTTER was Conductor, and THOMAS SMITH, Engineer,—left the Suspension Bridge at the usual time on Thursday afternoon. The train consisted of four first-class, two second-class, and two baggage cars, and had on board a large number of passengers. At St. George, it came up with a gravel train which was off the track, and was delayed in consequence about an hour and a half. When *the train had got under away again, a freight train* was in advance, which it was obliged to follow as far as Princeton—thereby losing considerable more time.

At 1 A. M. the train left London. After having run some three or four miles from that place, the cylinder-head of the locomotive burst, which of course brought the train to a standstill. An engine was sent from London, which drew the train back to that place, where another engine was attached, and the train again started for Windsor, going quite slow, the Conductor having given orders to the Engineer not to run at a rapid rate, as the night was dark and foggy. When the train left London the second time, it was about four hours behind time.

A few minutes after 5 o'clock, when near Baptist Creek, the passenger train, which was proceeding at the rate of about 20 miles an hour, came in collision with a gravel train which was backing towards the east at the rate of 10 or 12 miles an hour. The gravel train was composed of 15 cars, heavily loaded with wet gravel. The shock produced by the collision was tremendous. The second class cars were smashed into atoms, and nearly every person of them killed or dreadfully injured. The first first-class car was also badly smashed, and most of the passengers in the front part of it met with the same fate as the passengers in the second class cars.

The scene presented after the collision was a horrible one. Intermixed with the fragments of the broken cars, dead bodies lay in profusion, many of them mangled in the most dreadful manner; while from out the heap of ruins proceeded the groans and shrieks of the wounded.

The passengers who were so fortunate as to escape uninjured immediately set to work to draw out the wounded and the dead from the heap of ruins in which they lay. At 11 o'clock A. M., the bodies of twenty-five men, eleven women and ten children, had been brought to light, and it was supposed that from ten to twenty others yet remained to be discovered. Twenty-one men and twenty women and children were found to be badly injured—many of them fatally. Several of the dead were crushed out of all human shape, presenting a heart-sickening sight.

The two second-class cars, which bore the main brunt of the collision, were filled with emigrants, mostly Germans. The first first-class car, a number of the inmates of which were killed and others wounded, also contained some emigrants.

The second, third and fourth first-class cars were somewhat injured, and some of the passengers received some injuries, but none, we understand, of a dangerous character.

Mr. R. P. TOMS, of this city, who was on board the ill-fated train, and from whom we derived the greater portion of the foregoing melancholy particulars, informs us that, in the opinion of the passengers, no blame attaches to either the conductor or engineer of the passenger train. The train was thrown behind time by a series of unfortunate circumstances over which its officers had no control, and every measure was taken by them to guard against the occurrence of accident.

From all the facts we have been able to ascertain, the fault of the accident rests upon a watchman, who fell asleep upon his post, and, on waking, informed the master of the gravel train that the passenger train had passed. Supposing this to be the fact, the gravel train started, and in a short time came in collision with the passenger train. Two men on the gravel train were killed.

The engineer and fireman of the passenger train escaped almost miraculously from serious injury.

Among the passengers on the express train were THOMAS F. MEAGHER and O. A. BROWNSON.

At an early hour in the forenoon yesterday, several physicians from this city left for the scene of the disaster.

LATER.

Our reporter has just arrived (12 P. M.) from the scene of the casualty. He reports the number of persons killed as forty-seven. The following is a list of the killed, as taken from the minutes of the Coroners:

1. J. B. Bodfish, of Batavia, N. Y., going to Galesburg, Michigan; had on person $37 29.
2. P. Gallagher.
3. Young woman, name unknown; had on fur gauntlets, gloves, and black silk bonnet with artificials.
4. Man, name unknown.
5. Woman, with dead infant; had on person two keys; husband said to be No. 4.
6. Child of No. 5.
7. F. Robinson, per receipt in pocket; had $107 50 in gold, and $5 63 in silver.
8. John Martin, brakeman on passenger train; had $5 and key in pocket.
9. Robert Thornton, (his wife badly injured.)
10. Henry Mason, brakeman on gravel train; $2 40 in pocket.
11. T. P. Sawin; had watch on person; had lived 14 years in Chatham.
12. Female unknown; had on red dress, lace collar, and gloves.
13. Young girl, name Mary Kingston per paper on her person.
14. Female, unknown; middle aged; had earrings.
15. Young man, supposed to be John Davis.
16. Boy about 10 years old, unknown.
17. Boy about 11 years old, unknown.
18. Irving Leslie, brakeman on gravel train.
19. Middle aged woman, unknown.
20. Charles Robinson, per name on Bible on his person; had $53 in gold, and 35 cents in silver.
21. Female child about 2 years old, unknown.
22. Female child about 3 years old, unknown.
23. Female, unknown, had a ring on finger.
24. Man, unknown.
25. Jacob Luscher; had a due-bill from Marshall, Michigan, and $22 in money.
26. Hollister Brace, elderly man; had $13 in bills, and $16 50 in coin.
27. Nathanial Oakes, of Batavia, N. Y., going to Galesburg, Michigan.
28. Cornelius Oakes, son of No. 27.
29. Orilla Oakes, wife of No. 27.
30. Philip Barron, per papers found on his person.
31. Female infant, unknown.
32. Male child, unknown.
33. —— O'Glidden; had $23 on his person.
34. Female infant, unknown.
35. Unknown woman; had straw bonnet and snuff-box.
36. Ephraim C. Moser, blind man.
37. Unknown man; had $20 60 on his person.
38. Unknown female, with cuffs.
39. Unknown man.
40. Female child, about 3 years old, unknown.
41. Michael Fly; had $12 on his person.
42. Unknown man.
43. Unknown woman.
44. Young girl, unknown; had $34 on her person.
45. Unknown girl, about 15 years of age.
46. Martha Bodfish, wife of No. 1.
47. Daniel Oakes, cousin of Nos. 1 and 46.

The Coroner's Jury will meet this morning at Chatham, whither the bodies were conveyed last evening.

Twenty-four men, eleven women and sixteen children, are badly wounded, and were taken to Chatham. A large number of the passengers are more or less bruised. A man by the name of IRVINE R. BEACH, of Dundee, Yates County, New-York, is badly bruised, but it is thought will get well.

Further particulars will be given to-morrow.

Terrible Calamity.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from the private letter of a gentleman to a friend in this city:

"MARION, Ala., Oct. 16, 1854.

"I am sorry to inform you, in this connection, of a very sad occurrence which took place here on last (Sunday) night, about 12 o'clock—that is, the burning down of 'Howard College.' There were sleeping at the time, in the third and fourth stories of the building, about 26 or 28 young men and two negro men, all of whom were required to jump from 30 to 40 feet, to the ground below. And, horrible to tell, 22 of the number were mangled in a frightful manner—some more and some less. I have just come in from a visit to them with my very heart sick. Some of the boys are burned very badly, in addition to other injuries. Our town is in mourning and looks gloomy enough. I learned, a few moments since, that one of the black men was dead. He rushed down through the flames to the door. Two or three of the boys are expected to die. The rest will probably recover. There is, however, no knowing exactly the extent of their injuries. I trust all things are better than we now think. The College building, with everything in it, is in ruins. Nothing was saved, as I understand. *It is supposed now that the building was* set on fire, though I cannot at present believe it. Such a fiendish act could scarcely be perpetrated by any one in this community. The truth will be known in a few days, I suppose."

A postscript says another had died.

Gov. Seymour on the Maine Law.

The Albany *Atlas* publishes the following letter. It is without date, but the *Atlas* intimates that it was written previous to the election in 1852:

To the Corresponding Secretary of the New-York State Temperance Alliance:

SIR: Your letter has not been answered before this, in consequence of my absence from home, and of numerous prior engagements which have prevented me from giving the questions you ask the consideration their importance demands.

After alluding to the evils of intemperance, you ask,

"If in my opinion the People have a right to protect themselves from the increase and perpetuation of these evils by a legal suppression of the known causes of intemperance, and if I am elected Governor, I will give my *influence in favor of a law that shall entirely prohibit* the sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, and if such a bill shall be passed by the Legislature, will affix to it my signature, so that it may become the *law of the State?*"

I also see that another object of your Alliance is the preventing of bribery and all illegal money contributions by candidates at elections.

The suppression of the evils of intemperance and the prevention of all practices calculated to impair the purity of our elections, are objects which commend themselves to the approval of all good citizens, although conflicting opinions are entertained with respect to the proper and best measures for effecting desired reforms. These subjects will, without doubt, engage the attention of the next Legislature, as they are regarded with great interest by large classes of our citizens. What range the discussion of them will take, or what forms may be given to any propositions with respect to them, it is impossible to foresee. It will be the duty of the members of the Legislature and of the Governor to act upon them with earnest and sincere purposes, to promote the welfare of the people of the State. If I am elected Governor of New-York, I shall enter upon the high and responsible duties of the station free to act upon every question that may be submitted to me, according to my convictions of duty at the time. The spirit of the oath of office will demand this, and no one can with propriety part with the right which each citizen claims and exercises, of correcting his opinions, when about to execute duties which demand conclusions *founded upon thoughtful and deliberate examination*. The excitement of a political canvass, and *considerations of political support or opposition*, are not favorable to such considerate and conscientious action.

While I concede the importance and necessity of suppressing the evils of intemperance or bribery, I shall, if elected Governor of the State, act upon all laws relating to them in the spirit and manner I have indicated, and which I feel is the only constitutional and proper mode of action. Parties can only judge of the probable conduct of men in office from their past lives and actions. The two great political parties in the State have acted upon this principle in nominating their candidates, and I think it will be found to be the only safe rule for any similar organization.

Yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Affairs in Italy—Arrest of an American in Tuscany.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

LEGHORN, Friday, Oct. 6, 1854.

Sympathy with the war against Russia is a symptom of rebellion against law, in the judgment of the political doctors of Italy. It is not surprising, therefore, that they should have prescribed total abstinence and increased caution. Its rulers are haunted by fears of revolt and overthrow, and keep a jealous vigilance over every movement and incident. Spies and informers frequent the hotels, cafés, and other public places; no one can enter or leave the country without official observation and consent. Every man's pursuits, intercourse and habits, are known to the police; if two or three meet for conversation in the refreshment room of a theatre, some one is there to note it; nor does the table-talk of the hotels escape observation. This system of espionage is in fact the nearest earthly type we have of omniscience.

The recent arrest of an American citizen in this city is an illustrative incident. It shows to what indignities every visitor is constantly exposed. Mr. QUIN had taken passage for the United States. During the evening before the day of his departure he was reading a newspaper article in a café, with some marks of displeasure, which two young Austrian cadets remarked, and thus opened a conversation. Affecting agreement with him, he was betrayed into a rather free expression of American sentiments, after which, they parted, without any apparent discord. Soon after, however, he was arrested and thrown into the military prison of the Austrian garrison. The United States Consul, J. A. BINDA, Esq., a citizen of South Carolina, though by birth an Italian, having heard of the case, forthwith waited upon the Tuscan authorities and demanded their interposition, and the release of the prisoner, or at least a trial according to the civil laws of the country. But he was told that the city was under military law, and that he must call upon the Austrian commander-in-chief. He protested, that as an American Consul in Tuscany, he had nothing to do with Austria, and he pressed his suit in vain and left, but not, however, without a formal protest.

In the hope of effecting a speedy release of the prisoner, he repaired to the Austrian head-quarters, where he was told, with an air of absurd solemnity, that the man had been guilty of an enormous crime—nothing less than an attempt to seduce the young Cadets and excite insubordination—not one word of which had the slightest foundation in truth—and that the penalty was death, and that he must be tried by the military tribunal. After reasoning the case without success, he closed the interview with an assurance that he should forthwith communicate the case to the Commander of the United States squadron (Com. STRINGHAM) now fortunately in the Gulf of Spezia, on this coast.

The next morning a letter was received at the Consulate from the Chief of the Austrian forces in Tuscany, at Florence, saying that the prisoner, in consideration of his being a stranger, against whom there appeared to be no testimony of other disorderly conduct, and an American citizen about to leave the country, would be restored to liberty! It was carefully added, in a postscript, that the threat of sending for the squadron had not had the slightest influence in the case! Mr. Q. is now safely on his way home.

The security of the Tuscan Government against its own people is only secured by the presence of 6,000 Austrians, which cost it, according to the last Treasury report, nearly a million of dollars annually. The Grand Duke is himself a Prince of Austria, and belongs to the House of HAPSBURG. On the receipt of the telegraph report of the recent triumph of the Allies at Sebastopol, he discredited it with indignation, and declared to the circle around him that that post was impregnable—an illustration of his sagacity and proclivities.

Yours, &c.

Death of the Governor of Nebraska.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 24.

A telegraphic dispatch from St. Joseph, dated on the 22d, says:

"Governor BURT died at Bellevue, Nebraska Territory, on Wednesday last, the 18th inst."

Governor BURT was the newly appointed Governor of Nebraska Territory, and had been in that Territory but a short time. He was a native of South Carolina, of which State he was at one time a Representative in Congress, and more recently held an important office at Washington City. It is only three or four weeks since he passed through this city to enter upon the duty of organizing Nebraska Territory.

Whig Nominations.

Nineteenth Congressional District—J. A. HUGHSTON, of Delaware.

Otsego—Assembly, Second District, DR. CHURCHILL; Third, WM. COMSTOCK.

St. Lawrence—Assembly, First District, HENRY HOOKER; Second, SILAS BALDWIN; Third, JASON C. BROCK.

Dutchess—Assembly, First District, GEORGE W. PHILLIPS; Third, ALFRED MOSHER.

Wayne—Assembly, First District, JAMES T. WISNER.

Schoharie—Assembly, Second District, JOSEPH B. RAMSEY.

Sullivan—Assembly, CHARLES W. MILES.

Tioga—Assembly, CARLISLE P. JOHNSON.

Onondaga—Assembly, Fourth District, J. V. H. CLARK.

Steuben—Assembly, First District, SETH B. COLE.

Suffolk—Assembly, First District, PHILANDER R. JENNINGS.

Niagara—Assembly, Second District, IRA TOMPKINS.

Allegany—Assembly, First District, Mr. TOWNSEND; Second, LUCIUS S. MAY.

Schenectady—Assembly, JAMES DONNAN.

ANOTHER COLLISION.—A report was in circulation yesterday afternoon that a collision took place on the Toledo and Norwalk Road, near Toledo, on Thursday night, and that twenty persons were killed. We have received no telegraphic confirmation of the rumor, and are, therefore, inclined to think it incorrect, at least, so far as the reported loss of life is concerned.—*Detroit Free Press, Oct. 28.*

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

Reply to the Letter of Hon. Henry A. Wise.

To Hon. Henry A. Wise, Accomac County, Va.:

SIR: A friend has just directed my attention to a letter of yours in the newspapers, addressed to a clergyman of Boston, in which you condescend to answer several questions, proposed to you by that gentleman, ostensibly for his private enlightenment, but, as I infer from the appearance of your letter in print, for that of the public also. I see that the newspapers call it an eloquent, a very interesting," "elaborate," etc.

Eloquent it may be, in some respects, it is interesting it certainly is, in a psychological point of view; elaborate I am sure it is not; and I think you do not, by any means, consider it so. Indeed, you speak of it as a skeleton, and seem to expect to be misunderstood, from the haste and brevity with which you wrote. The letter, however, was evidently written very willingly—the subject being manifestly interesting to you, and one with which you are familiar. May I, therefore, hope that you will not refuse still further to instruct the public, by answering a few more questions, and that you will have the goodness to remove some doubts as to your precise meaning, arising, I think, in the minds of many readers, on the perusal of your letter. The subject of American Slavery is one of great importance, just now, to the whole people of the United States, as we of the North think, notwithstanding your opinion that it concerns alone the *owners* of the slaves. And as your Southern methods of *quieting* all discussion and agitation of the subject, seem hitherto to have had the contrary effect; and as tongues and pens are still free on this side of the Mason and Dixon's line, you not yet having the "power to crush out, really and truly, the Anti-Slavery fanaticism," as you call it, there would seem to be no possible way to put an end to our agitation, except for you of the South to *convince* us—which calling us *names* is not likely to do—we think we are willing to hear *reason*—that we have no cause to be agitated; or else, as you intimate in your letter, discussion is an "intrusion by an alien enemy," and an enemy likely to prove ultimately a dangerous one to the *interests* of the South. The South has, hitherto, stood upon its dignity, and refused to discuss, and commanded all other men to refrain from discussing, the subject of Slavery; asserting it to be its "*peculiar* institution," and among its domestic privacies. You have declined to plead at the bar of public opinion, denying altogether the jurisdiction of the court.

But of late you seem to have exchanged your plan of defence behind your now plainly untenable walls of no discussion, for that of manly fight and vigorous attack in the open field. You announced that the time was coming, which seems now to have come, when you would "boldly defend," not only Slavery, but "emigration," that is, the slave-trade, "before the world." By some preconcerted signals from Washington and Richmond, coastwise to New-Orleans, you have opened all your sally-ports of logic at once, and are bearing down upon your beleaguring enemies in all directions. And *such weapons* of logic! *such* "horrid enginery" in the war of words! Not only we of the North, but all Christendom, and the whole civilized world, against which you have at length come forth to defend yourselves, stand aghast! with hands uplifted in utter amazement! We are, as if were, petrified with astonishment, turned to stone, so that however great our dismay, we have not even the power to flee. We are more frightened than the Greeks at the first sight of the Indian elephants. I trust, however, we may, some of us, recover our courage, as they did. Some others will, I think, deem it prudent to surrender at discretion. It is not that your hideous logic is an *new*, and *therefore* as frightful, at the first sight of some dire monster, but partly because it is so old as by most people to have been forgotten, or never to have been heard of; mainly, however, because no mortal man believed it possible that it was ever again to proceed from *Christian* mouths. We are, therefore, it must be acknowledged, taken at unawares, taken in flank, ambushed by an enemy in plain sight, bewildered, dumbfoundered; we can only stand and stare like a flock of frightened sheep.

"So ceasing in ambiguous words, he scarce
Had ended, when to right and left the front
Divided, and to either flank retired:
* * * Immediate in a flame,
But soon obscured with smoke, all heaven appeared,
From those deep-throated engines belched, whose roar
Embowelled with outrageous noise the air,
And all his centrals tore, disgorging foul
Their devilish glut, chained thunderbolts and hail
Of iron globes."

Your letter, however, is not so alarming a logical battery as some that have been opened upon us. I trust, therefore, that I may approach and examine it without much danger, even if I should find it unassailable I even hope that you will not refuse to explain to me the working of it in such particulars as I shall not understand, or shall misunderstand.

For the letter then. Some newspaper calls it an elaborate vindication of American Slavery. I have probably misunderstood your meaning, or else, to set about a serious refutation of the arguments by which your letter vindicates Slavery, would be, for Northern minds, like the first efforts of the school-boy, who brings out, with great self-complacency, as something new and worthy of all admiration, what to all except school-boys are but the tritest truisms; *yet* the letter, I am pretty confident, was written with a serious purpose, and not ironically, *and therefore deserves a serious examination*, if any.

In what may be called the introduction to your letter, it is asserted that Slaves are *property* by the moral as well as the municipal law—and the language implies that this claim of a *moral* right to hold men as property is common with horses and asses, is based upon the authority of the Old Testament. May I respectfully inquire here, being in doubt, whether you Christians of the South consider the teachings and practices of the Old Testament to be in any sense abrogated and superseded by those of the New Testament? If so; why not adopt them all as well as that which you are so fond of calling the "Patriarchal institution?"—If yes; or if some of them; by what direction or instinct do you retain Slavery and reject so many others? Your answer here is that the New Testament recognizes the existence of Slavery, and *prescribes the duties of both master and slave*. But is this a *sufficient* answer? a valid and good reason for your practice? The assertion is, that men have a *moral* right to hold each other as slaves, as property. The proof of its truth is, that the New Testament prescribes the duties of both master and slave, the *duties* of this relation. But does the New Testament prescribe the *relation* itself as a duty? If not, what is *precisely* the nature of the connection between the fact that the relation has its duties, and the moral righteousness of the relation itself? Does the fact that the relation has its moral duties where it exists, and while it exists, *demonstrate* that the *relation* is a righteous one; that it is morally right for men to have and to hold *their fellow men, with all their posterity* for ever, as property? Is the human mind so constituted that it *sees*, and cannot but see, a *necessary* connection here? And if this were *so*—which certainly it is not—would it necessarily follow that the proposition is true universally, that *Slavery is right*, and that property in slaves is *sacred by the moral law*? Or would so much only follow, *if indeed so much*, that Slavery is right under certain circumstances—such, for instance, as those in which its duties were prescribed?

But, if it be not true universally that Slavery is right, that to hold men as property is morally right, under what circumstances is it right? When, where, and between what individuals is it right? If, Sir, I understand your "elaborate vindication of Slavery," your argument requires that it should follow, from the fact that the duties of master and slave are prescribed in the New Testament, that Slavery is *morally* right, whenever, wherever, and between whomsoever it exists as a *legal* relation. But if it is true, as a universal proposition, that Slavery is morally right, it follows that it must be morally right to ENSLAVE men. This conclusion, I think, you come at length to see, and to acknowledge the "miserable blunder" of declaring the slave-trade piracy, while it justified *Slavery*. The New Testament, however, whose authority must be your ultimate appeal in this branch of your argument, classes those who *enslave* men in the same category with the most depraved and abandoned criminals. It is not, therefore, *according to the authority on which you rely, morally right to enslave* men. But, by the logic of the South itself, if Slavery is right, it *is right to enslave* men. But, according to the New Testament, to *enslave* men is among the most damning sins. Does it not thence follow, Sir, that Slavery is *not* morally right? And that, although the New Testament prescribes duties for the relation under the circumstances in which it existed in the Apostle's time, it does not justify or sanction, as morally right, the relation itself?

This, however, is mere logic, though I think it will be found conclusive logic. But can any man bring his spirit into harmony with the spirit of Christ and of Christianity; can he apprehend distinctly the purpose of Christianity as aiming to quicken MAN to the full self-realization of all his powers, spiritual, mental and physical, and *really* believe that American Slavery, with all its inseparable facts, relations and influences, for both the dominant and subject races, is consonant with the spirit and the ends of Christianity? No, Sir—for I take the liberty to answer this question myself, not being in doubt here—no, Sir, he cannot; it is simply impossible.

So much for the "sacredness" of Slave property *for the righteousness* of holding *property* in man, "because defended by the moral as well as municipal laws."

This, Sir, is what I should call your appeal to the "*higher law*." You seem, however, not willing to rest your cause wholly upon it. Because, speaking afterwards of the "authority of the slave to deprive the master of his services if he chooses," you say that he has no more right to do so than any other man has to possess himself unlawfully of what does not belong to him, and add, that "The *social law* fixes the conventional right, and *that* is the *right* which governs the case in either instance. No Babel-builders of them all so insolingly tower towards heaven as those who set up a *higher law*!"

A distinguished lawyer and statesman, as you have the reputation of being, must be presumed to speak *wisely*. Do I not, therefore, misunderstand you, inasmuch as all I can make out of the main branch of your argument, is this: That Slavery is right and slave property sacred, by the law of God, *if the law of God authorizes it*; but if this law does not authorize it, then it is morally right by the "social law," in spite of the law of God, or any other "*higher law*!" Do I rightly understand you to assert that the enactments of the Legislature are *morally* binding upon the consciences and conduct of men "*in all cases whatsoever*," so that they can have no rights and no duties in contravention to such enactments? Or in other words,—to assert that Christ and the Apostles were damnable heretics, and that the signers of the Declaration of Independence, impiously appealing to the *higher law-giver*, were a band of pestilent traitors? Are you of the South willing to ask the defence of Slavery before the civilized world, before which you begin to be aware that you *must* defend it, on this ground? Or do you not much rather consider your *strong* position to be in what you struggle hard to make yourselves believe is the meaning, or at least permission, of the *higher law*; but which, to all men having no *property* interest in seducing themselves into the belief of a falsehood, shows only as a misinterpretation and *demoralization* of the principle and precepts of Christianity.

But legal Slavery is *morally* right, also, if I understand the argument, because it is *naturally* right, a *natural* relation. In answer to a question of your correspondent, whether the slave has a *natural right* to escape if he chooses, you inform him that the question implies a great misapprehension of the subject, and make it known that man's *natural* state is the *social* state.' "The true law of the social state is the law of Christian love. Christianity, in the language of that master-critic, HAZLITT, 'first promulgated the *equality of mankind in the community of duties and benefits*.' The equality meant by the law of our liberty, the fountain and foundation of which is the Christian code, is the 'equality in a community of duties and benefits.' Duties and benefits are relative, obliged to be so in every social community."

This, Sir, so much of it as is Mr. HAZLITT's, may be very new to Mr. HAZLITT, and to some of his English readers; and also, as well as what you add, may be quite original, *one may well suppose*, to many readers south of the late Mason and Dixon's line. *Here*, however, I assure you, it is not at all worthy of *italics*. With us, as the Englishman *said to the Frenchman expecting his admiration* at French declamation about the rights of the people, "With us, Sir, all this is taken for granted."

But how all this, or any part of it, proves that Man, in his natural, that is his social state, has a natural right of *property* in men; or how it thence follows that a conventional law of associated men declaring a part of their number, with all their posterity, the hereditary slaves, and the property of the rest, confers, not only the legal, but the *moral* right to *appropriate* the produce of the labor of these slaves; to hold and to treat *them* as products; and makes this *property* "sacred;" how it not only confers on the master the moral right to exact the service of the slave, *but imposes upon him the moral obligation to do so*, as you assert; how the slave, in this natural social state, "has no natural right to escape, for his social and his natural rights and the law of his social being forbid his choice to *escape*;" *how he has, therefore*, no more right to himself than any other man has to take any other property not his own—all this is very obscure. The nature of the logical connection between the premises of Mr. HAZLITT and Mr. WISE, and these conclusions, I am confident, all Northern men, without exception, must fail to comprehend. However, you acknowledge that this point "requires much more elaboration." It does indeed, Sir. And if you will take the trouble to elaborate it, and to demonstrate from your premises of man's natural social state, and "the equality of mankind in the community of duties and benefits," and the "law of Christian love," that Slavery is naturally or morally right, your logical fame must needs overtop and overshadow that of ARISTOTLE and of all his successors.

You inform your correspondent, also, that "Every man has an equal *right* abstractly to every social benefit, and one of the brightest social benefits is the right to perform the highest duties. But all *persons* are not, by the constitution of their being, equally *capable* of attaining to the *enjoyment* of these *rights*." This is undeniably true again, and has been so considered for some time. "*Non omnia possumus omnes*,"—we are not all competent to everything,—is quite a venerable remark, and I am not aware that its truth has ever been disputed. But what bearing this truth has upon the justice and *righteousness* of Slavery, and the *sacredness* of slave property, so that the "slave has no authority to take his services from his master if he chooses," I find it impossible even to conjecture. *It* has been found, I believe, in practice, that where men possess "*equality* in the community of duties and benefits;" where they have *equal* rights, and *equal, or at least unforbidden opportunities to become capable* "of attaining to the *enjoyment*" of them—*it is found in these circumstances*, that men develop this *capability* not only very *unequally*, but very *unexpectedly*. Many, of whom it was confidently anticipated that they would easily grasp "the highest social benefit"—"the right to perform the highest duties"—manifest, that "by the constitution of their being," as far some other reason they are incapable of attaining to this elevation; while others, supposed to be fit only for the lowest grade in the social scale, ascend readily above them, and take what was believed to be their destined place. Thus where there is perfect equality and freedom, "in the community of duties and benefits," there is a constant, purifying, quickening, healthful, circulation of the social elements from the bottom to the top and from the top to the bottom of the scale, like that of the particles of water in the process of coming to the boiling point.

Now, Sir, in such a community suppose there were any—which there are not—incapable of the enjoyment of *any social rights*—fit only to be precluded from the attempt to make themselves capable of such enjoyment, or, at least, fit only to be *slaves* and *property*—how are these individuals to be selected? Would you create the office of Phrenologist General, in order to determine who are *natural* slaves, what men are *natural property*? But phrenology is not one of the *exact* sciences. If, then, as might sometimes happen, the slave, breathing the air of intelligence around him, of which he is not otherwise permitted to partake, should at length make it apparent that his *natural* character had been mistaken, ought he not to be instantly restored to freedom, with compensation, were that in man's power, for the greatest wrong possible to be inflicted upon him—the opportunity taken from him of *realizing* his *humanity*? Or if, through "the odor of sanctity" in the master, he should, as it were by infection, become a Christian, would he not, being capable of that highest form of man, be proved *capable* of "attaining to the enjoyment"—had he the opportunity permitted him—of *some* of the social rights peculiar to the free?

But when you come to declare, not individuals merely, but families, with all their posterity, forever slaves and *property*, subject to all the chances and mischances of property, and make it a penal offence to teach these *human* creatures to read, or write, or think—Heaven defend! as you say. In what proportion of instances will the latent image of God be blotted, marred, obliterated, or forever forbidden to assume the divine forms of which it was *capable*?

Oh! but you have a better criterion than the skill of the phrenologist by which to determine who are *natural* slaves—*natural*, and therefore sacred *property*. All your logic *implies* that the slave is an African, a Negro. Well, Sir, suppose his father is an American and his mother an African—his father is white, his mother black—is he an American or an African?—a white man or a Negro? Suppose his father is white, and his mother is half white, three-quarters white, nine-tenths white, *being a slave*, suppose he is himself *white*—is he a Negro, *niger*, (black,) is he *black*? But, "*portus aequitur ventrum*." He is a born slave by the civil law, and by your natural "social law." We cannot come at it, then, by means of mixed *color* or *race*, who is a *natural* slave, natural *property*.

The unmixed African, the pure Negro, *he* is the *natural* slave. But, your insufficiently elaborated point is sufficiently elaborated to make it certain that the drift of that part of your argument is in this direction, viz.: that the *natural* slave is the "*person*," who, "by the constitution of his being," is not equally *capable*, with others, of attaining to the *enjoyment* of social *rights*. *What* social rights must he be incapable of attaining to the enjoyment of? Such as the white men are capable of? *which* white men? *All* white men? But is this true of the Negro, of *all* Negroes? Is it true of *all* Negroes that they are not capable of attaining to the enjoyment of such and every social right that any white man is capable of? You cannot make even a slave-owner believe so. There remains, therefore, to come at the *natural* slaves, even among the Negroes, but to select, not families, but the *individuals*, phrenologically.

Have I wholly misapprehended the scope of your argument here? If so, have the goodness to set forth more distinctly your views of "the grades of mankind, of personal capacities and fitness for enjoyment of rights;" elaborate this *interesting* subject, so that we may see how it follows from these natural differences *in degree*—for you say nothing of a difference *in kind*—among men; that some of them—if we could find out which they are—are the *natural* slaves and property of the rest, so that the slave has no *natural* right to escape, or to deprive his master of his *property* in himself. The subject is worthy of much elaboration, Sir; "much more elaboration" than you have given it. In my humble opinion, the interests, not to say the safety of the South, depend on you clearing up this point, so as to make your conclusion intelligible, and credible, to non-slaveholders, for if Slavery is *natural*, and you have a method of selecting correctly the *natural* slaves—we have not another word to say, more than we have at any other of your natural domestic relations. We will not, as you so characteristically inquire why we should, *take a thought about benefiting the race of your slave, more than about benefiting the race of your ox, or your ass, or anything else that is yours, and not ours*." We will not only not "covet" your slave as *property*, which, indeed, we never have done, as you unjustly accuse us, but we will renounce our relation to him as a man, we will blot out of our Testaments the parable which teaches us the definition of *neighbor*, the *story* about the *man who fell among thieves*. We will even outheathen the heathens, and no longer permit our school-boys to read, and quote on declamation days, with voice sonorous, that ancient "fanaticism": "*Homo sum, nihil humanum a me alienum puto*;"—I am a man, I have an *interest* in every *human* being;—according to which, you perceive, the slave is not *exclusively yours*, and not *ours*.

I incline, however, strongly to the belief that you would not willingly undertake to elaborate fully and defend the general proposition that Slavery has its ground, reason and apology, in the laws of nature, in the *natural* constitution of society. Not more willingly, I think, would you attempt to find in "the law of Christian love," *as universally* right. It is not slavery in general, but particular slavery—African Slavery in the United States—that you would prefer to talk about—indeed, the occasion did not require *you to attempt anything* beyond it. And here, it must be confessed that you are eloquent, and have set forth with almost poetic fervor and quite poetic truth, a magnificent plan and results; and have succeeded *in defending the Divine Providence!* for as many as had not before "faith in God." It was, however, of old, discovered that God brings good out of evil. But then the conclusion you deduce from this fact—that the evil ought to be continued, that the evil is good, and the agents of the evil innocent—though not new or perhaps extraordinary, are yet very *surprising* in the mouth of any *Christian* man, except he be a Jesuit. This seems to be a bright after-thought which has suddenly struck the whole South at once, for it is at once proclaimed from many points: that American Slavery is a great scheme of philanthropy in the Providence of God, in its ultimate results "the most efficient missionary among the heathen in the last two centuries," *therefore* the African slave-trade is to be reopened, and the area of Slavery to be extended, lest we thwart the divine purposes, as the Churches did by quarreling about Slavery. You ask doubtingly, "Don't you believe in a special Providence?" We do some of us here believe in a Providence that extends to the fall of a sparrow, and to the numbering of the hairs of our head. What then? "Whatever is is *right*? right in the *agents* as it is in the Author?" is *that* the legitimate conclusion? Don't you believe in a special Providence? Why then should you interfere with the pirate who robs merchant vessels, more than with him *who seizes villages on the coast* or in the interior of Africa, and carries off the inhabitants? An so, in general, of any other conceivable wickedness of men—why should it be restrained? Why should the Divine purposes be interfered with? Does not God *always predetermine the good end* even in the *evil purposes* of the agents? Is it for man to guide his actions by an imagined foresight of consequences, instead of obeying the law of right, and to "do evil that good may come," because it is the prerogative of God to bring good out of evil? Will you, who profess to be "very finite," attempt to "take God's benevolentric view of human destiny," and act upon it, instead of obeying his commands? Ah! in regard to ordinary small wickedness, you are not able to perceive God's good end, and so you make laws to coerce and punish the *evil* extent, and play Little Providence in the absence of sheriffs and juries and judges. But, African Slavery is so important an evil that its *ends* justify the means or the end [illegible] missionary plan of the Almighty [illegible] understood, namely, by men [illegible] of rebellion because [illegible] persisted in "keeping open markets among men where men were bought and sold;" and who were guilty of the "miserable blunder" of declaring the slave-trade piracy. Men in those days committed all sorts of violence, rapacity, cruelty, bloodshed, tyranny, extortion, and all other suchlike things enumerated in the first chapter of Romans, inseparable from Slavery and the slave-trade, and no served God with very uneasy consciences—except those whose consciences were, *even then*, seared—because the Divine purpose was not then revealed; but now, they are doing, and are about to do, the same things right piously, and with a clean breast, because they perceive that God will thereby be enabled to promote the ends of the Divine philanthropy!

Make proclamation from the mouth of Niger to the Mountains of the Moon, and from the Great Desert to the Cape—"The embargo is removed; the blockade has ceased; there is no longer danger of being robbed of your live merchandise before you can sell it; to your tents, O Africa! make ready your war-clubs; there is to be stirring times, and profitable traffic; through the piety of Americans there is on the coast open market and ready pay, powder, cash, calicoes, and rum, for men, women and children!" Proclaim it in the seaports of the world: "The United States have reopened the slave-trade! Rally! all ye incarnate devils, and as many more as can be seduced to become such—here is a commerce to your taste, and a trade that will pay. The cotton and sugar planters of the South and Southwest have resolved themselves into a grand missionary association for Christianizing Africa, and promoting the purposes of God's providence, and will pay most philanthropic prices for every soul, or package of souls, labeled *heathen*, and delivered to them for conversion!!" Do you say this is a travestie of the whole subject? No, Sir; it is a plain statement of the naked facts of the case. And is there any moral crime or vice known to man, or ever anywhere practiced by men, which would not be found, in both Continents concerned in it, *inseparable* from this great scheme of *Christian charity!!!* Are there any kinds or degrees of physical or mental suffering and cruelty which are not necessarily involved in it?

But here you dare to reply: "Did you ever hear of any plan of Providence to man for his redemption and reformation which did not come through *suffering*—ay, through *blood*? Go to the cross of the great atonement! Go to the Son of Man!" I will not trust myself to remark upon this comparison! But if the cases are parallel, then, certainly, you are the murderous Jews, by whose "wicked hands" the Son of Man has been "crucified and slain." Did not God subject his ancient people to slavery and suffering? If the cases are parallel, then you are the Egyptians and the Assyrians; the Pharaohs and the Senacheribs. And what does God himself say of such wicked instruments of his purposes, except that they are "vessels of wrath fitted for destruction!"

But the results—the results—the grand results! on account of which you *justify* the *means!* Admitting the facts to be as you state them—not stopping to adduce the testimony of other Southern men, who have carefully investigated the *real* religious character of the slaves, and who are sincerely desirous of making them *real* Christians, and who assert, unequivocally, that the great mass of them are as completely heathens as any of their countrymen still in Africa—not waiting to examine the quality of the Christianity of the rest of them, to see in what proportion of instances it is but the exchange of one superstition for another—but admitting all that you claim in the way of results; is it not necessary, Sir, before these results can be legitimately made use of in an argument to prove the righteousness of the Slave-trade and of Slavery, and the *sacredness*, by the moral as well as by the municipal law, of "*property* in man;" before these results can justify the means by which they have been brought about—means equivalent to the rites of Moloch and Juggernaut, of the Syria Dea—for the salvation of other heathens—is it not necessary, first, to show that these means are an *essential* condition, that they are the *natural*, or *God-appointed* and *indispensable* means to the proposed, and as you say, largely realized end? *Dare* any man, professing to be a Christian—and I understand you to make such profession—*can* any man partaking of the spirit of Christianity, read the New Testament, and the last direction of the Author of Christianity: "*Go ye into all* the world and preach the Gospel to *every* creature;" and study the practice of the Apostles and first Christians in making known the Gospel, and believe that the Slave-trade and Slavery, the "carrying away captive" whole tribes and nations, and disciplining them a few hundred years under the whip, in order to make them *capable* of becoming Christians, is according to *Christ's prescribed method of converting the heathen*, or not inconsistent with it?

Suppose, Sir, that after the first Christian community had become somewhat enlarged, and all their property was laid at the Apostle's feet, they had determined to colonize the new society in some locality adapted to agricultural and commercial enterprise; and that, with this view, they had purchased, say what is now called the Crimea, or a part of it. But, mindful of the last command of their master, and wishing to obey it in the most practicable and efficient manner—that, as soon as they found themselves *comfortable* in their new residence, they had sent their merchants to the North, where markets were at that time kept open in which men were for sale, in order to purchase Scythian and other barbarian slaves, with the double purpose of making them *profitable* as cultivators of the land, *humanizing* them meantime *under the lash, until they were capable* of instruction; and then, of teaching them Christianity, *or so much of it as they deemed not inconsistent with their rights of property in them*, with the view of sending them ultimately, after some centuries, as missionaries to their heathen countrymen!! What say you, Sir, to such an apostolic method of converting the heathen? Is the supposition in any respect more monstrous, or would such an attempt have been in any degree more insanely impious than what is now seriously proposed by Southern *politicians* as a more efficient method than any known to the Church for the propagation of Christianity!

But these means are *indispensable*, say some of you from the South, and, as you yourself imply, for the civilization and conversion to Christianity of the negro race. Then why were not Christ's directions, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel—except among the negroes. *Send for them*; transplant *them*, and first civilize them by slavery and stripes, and *then* you shall preach the Gospel to *them* also."?

Are the most degraded negroes of Africa sunk in a lower and more savage barbarism—suffering a more dreadful tyranny and slavery under their chiefs—in the practice of more impious, obscene, and horrid rights, including human sacrifices—given to more hellish superstitions, than were the South Sea Islanders? Yet what was the effect of a few years' genuine Christian teaching by English missionaries at the *Society Islands*? What is it in New-Zealand? What has been the effect of *the same kind of teaching* by American missionaries at the Sandwich Islands? In thirty years, a whole nation, which was hardly above the grade of savage beasts, became *so far Christianized* that one in four can read and write, with public schools *sufficient for the whole population*—a hundred thousand persons so far Christianized that they support their own clergy, and in sufficient numbers for the convenient religious instruction of the whole people—a larger proportion of them maintaining the character of sincere Christians than can be found in any other community—all slavery and slavish tenures abolished—life and property everywhere safe as in New-England, or even in Virginia—and a representative Government, conducted with dignity and success!! Would it have been better, Sir, for these people if they had been kidnapped and "carried away captive" to the mines of California, where, "in contact with civilization," and a hundred years' discipline of the lash, they might have become capable of the enjoyment of social *rights*?

[illegible] acquainted with the Negro character, will [illegible] that [illegible] capable than that of any other savages, that [illegible] method of the New Testament, of the Apostles, is not applicable to the Negro for *his* moral and spiritual renovation—that for *him*, therefore, there remains only "*the sure mercies of Slavery!*" Yet one would think it must be apparent to you, Southern philanthropists, that all this ought not only to be made reasonably probable, but to be *demonstrated beyond all possibility of doubt* before you can without presumption, not to say some impiety, offer your already premised aid towards the furtherance of the ends of the Divine Providence by a scheme which necessarily involves not only an infinite amount of cruelty and physical suffering—yourselves being judges—which alone, doubtless, were no great things—but every kind and degree of crime, and vice, and moral guilt of which men are capable. You have kindly informed us of the North that we must not trouble ourselves with the care of your consciences; but, gentlemen, I cannot help thinking that if you have a real, and think you have a *mission* for converting the heathen, that it may be better for them and for yourselves also, if, not in this world, probably in the next, if, instead of following your own devices, you condescend to be guided by the directions of Jesus Christ and the example of the Apostles.

You assert that the Slaves are much better off than the Negroes in Africa. So far as the great ends of Christianity are concerned, this assertion is infinitely less true than you pretend. But were it wholly true—and so far as it is so, the same might be true of many other savages subjected to a *moderate* slavery, especially of those living, as most savages do, under despotic chiefs and bloody superstitions—is this the *method*—is *this* the method by which *Christianity* proposes to give religion and civilization to all nations? Is this the true method by which the choicest gifts that ever came down from the Father of lights, and which are committed *in trust to Christians* for the common benefit of all men, are to be communicated to the ignorant and idolatrous, for whom we hold them not less than for ourselves? The capacity of the human mind to admit the belief of what it very much wishes to find true, has not, I imagine, often been measured; yet strong as are your efforts to do it, you do not believe *this*.

Let me respectfully advise those, who propose to act as agents of the Divine Providence in reopening the Slave-trade, and extending the area of Slavery, for the reorganization of Africa, to renounce Christianity, as likely to prove a very inefficient ally. I can assure them, that, to the *spectators*, naked despotism looks much better, braver, more manly and decent, than in any, though richest, robes of hypocrisy. Are not the appropriate fundamental principles for the basis of their schism—even as *they* profess to understand it—these two? "*All right* originates in *power*;" and "the character of the means is to be determined by the end;" or as otherwise expressed, "Let us do evil that good may come."

Such, Sir, are the doubts, and questions, and suggestions, and feelings, awakened by the perusal of your letter, in regard to *Slavery*—that is slavery in general—the Slave-trade and Slavery-extension.

Your letter also indicates, or at least some of its language seems to imply, certain opinions touching Slavery as it now exists in the Southern States, and the duties of Slaveholders thereof; in regard to which opinions I should be glad to ask several questions. And if these opinions of yours are such as they seem, and as I should be most happy to find them, and you could lead the South into a practical belief of its duty in accordance with them, I doubt not, that the North also would, *then* fulfil *its* duties in regard to Slavery in a way that would be satisfactory to you; and that, however, on many points in regard to Slavery we might still continue to think differently, there could no longer be any fear of dangerous collisions of opinion, much less of those more serious collisions which seem now to be by no means impossible. But although I would willingly say much more, I can only add, without exceeding due limits, that,

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c. X.

FROM KANSAS.

Serious Collisions between New-Englanders and Missourians.

Correspondence of the Milwaukee Sentinel.

LAWRENCE, Kansas Territory, Oct. 4, 1854.

Disputes and collisions with our Missouri neighbors—squatters from Missouri—are becoming daily more frequent, and open ruptures more probable. Within a few days they have taken down and removed the tents of our squatters, and burned the cabins while the owners were absent at work. Most of them, however, were disputed claims, and as we mean to act clearly and decidedly on the defensive, it was thought best not to come into open collision with them, but to abandon the claims. A case occurred this forenoon, however, which occasions a great commotion in our camp. A member of our company took a claim this morning near the city, and immediately put up a cabin on it, and covered it with hay. Some eight Missourians presented themselves, and were heard to say, among other things, "that the d—d Yankees were taking everything they could get." A portion of them proceeded to tear down the cabin and burn it, while five of them armed and mounted on horseback lay back as a corps of reserve if needed. On the news being brought to camp at noon, there was an immediate muster of a sufficient volunteer force, well armed with rifles and revolvers, who were to proceed immediately to the scene of the outrage, obtain satisfaction for the loss sustained and expel the intruders; but upon consideration it was determined to defer it to this evening, as their work is very urgent, and probably the intruders would be scattered. To-night we may expect a collision, and possibly some lives may be lost, should the enemy *stand fire*, which, however, we do not much expect.

OCT. 5.—I was disappointed in an opportunity to send the above to Kansas this morning, so I will add a little to it.

To-day circumstances wear a more serious aspect than heretofore, and I fear the end is not yet. A man named BALDWIN has contested and still contests a claim occupied by a portion of our city, notwithstanding the law of the United States that a claim for farm purposes cannot be held where required for city purposes. BALDWIN has occupied a tent upon it, as has also a member of our party, in order to keep possession. BALDWIN has arranged in some manner with a speculator by the name of STARR, a Southerner, claiming to be from Indiana, who has laid it out into a city. We also, some weeks since, sent the boundaries of our city, including that portion, to Washington, to secure a preemption for city purposes, and included it in the drawn plan of our city, and are now surveying it.

This forenoon the workers in camp and vicinity were startled by the report that the other party were pulling down our tent on the premises. There was an immediate rush to the place; our Marshal in the van unarmed, followed by another named BOND, with a revolver. They met the enemy with a wagon, in which were loaded the tent and baggage which it contained, about two rods from the starting point. They had two or three rifles, which they presented, and threatened to fire, but BOND caught the horses by the bits, presented his revolver, and told them to "fire." The Marshal unloaded the tent, and in the meantime others coming up, it was restored to its former place in a hurry. The enemy did not fire, but dispatched a boy on horseback in some direction, and a man also on horseback, in another, for reinforcements. Whether from *prudential or other reasons* but few of the reinforcements sent for came. Our party, to the number of twenty or thirty—all that were in the vicinity of the camp—assembled on the ground, armed to the teeth with rifles, *revolvers*, and fowling pieces, and had the enemy returned and made an attack, there would have been bloody work. They are in consultation this afternoon, and what the result will be I am unable to say. We shall set a strong guard to-night on the disputed claim, also around our camp, as they will fire it, I doubt not, in a moment, if they can.

These details will show you some of the phases of our pioneer life. We are not idle, or without stirring incidents and occasions for excitement. As I close this letter for the person who will take it to Kansas, Mo., to mail it, it is reported that the enemy are in our vicinity, and our men are hurrying out to protect our rights. Two men of guards for different localities are detailed for the night. A lawyer is drafting an instrument for the formation of a military company of minute men, which will be organized to-night. Everything betokens war. God grant it may not come! but the passions of desperate men are the most unreasonable things in the world. They say "No Yankee but OTLEY was ever known to flee." They sadly forget instances in which we certainly had their error corrected if we commit any more aggressions. I think they consider discretion the better part of valor, and therefore keep aggression in the rear. We shall see.

F. D. L.

[illegible] the military company has been formed, and [illegible] the Regulating Band, to be armed with [illegible] revolver and bowie knife. About thirty joined at once present.

By a gentleman from Fort Leavenworth, we learn that it was currently reported there that a grand attack was to be made upon us yesterday by the Missourians, with the intention of exterminating us, and they were very anxious to hear the result.

SPORTING.

Cricket Match between the Students of the Free Academy.

These youths commenced a match at Hoboken on Saturday, Oct. 21, and when time was called the Free Academy had play[illegible] innings, and the Union one, with a loss of five wickets. On Saturday they met again [illegible] MONTROSS and BANKS commenced at the bat, and, afternoon sharp play the game terminated, [illegible] of the Free Academy, by only nine runs. The bowling and batting were very good. The score was as follows:

1. Wright c. Beebe b. Banning	2	c. Cutting b. Banning	2
2. Wallace b. Banning	0	c. Muller b. Davis	0
3. V. Doust c. Baker b. Davis	2	c. Baker b. Davis	0
4. Clark b. Banning	22	b. Banning	0
5. Clark b. Davis	3	b. Banning	0
6. Kirkland b. Banning	3	c. Davis	1
7. Wilson—leg bye, wicket	0	run out	0
8. Sharp c. Cutting b. Muller	7	not out	21
9. Fay b. Banning	0	[illegible]	0
10. Jennings b. Banning	0	c. Davis	0
11. Waller—not out	0	c. Baker b. Banning	1
Byes 2, leg byes 1	3	Byes	1
Total	55		41

UNION CRICKETERS.

1. Davis b. H. Wright	6	b. Godwin	15
2. Banning b. H. Wright	2	b. H. Wright	3
3. Leeds b. Kirkland	0	b. H. Wright	0
4. Baker—run out	2	c. Waller b. Wright	0
5. Beebe c. Godwin b. Kirk'd	7	c. Clark b. Kirkland	0
6. Cutting b. Kirkland	0	c. V. Doust b. Wright	0
7. Moore c. Kirk'd b. Wright	3	run out	0
8. Muller b. Kirkland	0	[illegible]	2
9. Banks—not out	7	b. Godwin	10
10. Beach c. Kirk'd b. Wright	3	not out	0
11. Church b. H. Wright	0	b. Wright	1
Wides 10, byes 5	15	Byes 1, wides 6	7
Total	45		38

The Paterson (N. J.) Club play the second eleven of the New-York Club at Hoboken, to-day. It is expected to be the last match of the season. The wickets will be pitched at 9 o'clock, precisely.

Richmond County Ratification Meeting.

The Whigs of Richmond County met on Friday evening, 27th inst., to act upon the State, District and County Nominations. SAMUEL E. FROST was appointed Chairman, and DANIEL DEFOREST, Secretary.

HENRY L. SEAMAN, delegate to the State Convention, reported the State Nominations and commented upon the Whigs of the County to give their undivided support to the ticket. The report was approved and the nominations ratified by an almost unanimous vote.

The Delegates to the Congressional Convention, presented their report through their Chairman, HENRY L. SEAMAN. The report stated that in accordance with a regular call of the General Committee the Whigs of the County met Sept. 14, at Richmond, and chose eight delegates to the Congressional Convention—that the County Convention met Oct. 9, and acquiesced fully in this election—that on the 17th an irregular and unauthorized meeting was held, at which other persons were elected delegates—that the Congressional Convention met at Jamaica on the 18th; and that the regular delegates were excluded, and the spurious ones admitted. HARVEY W. VAIL was nominated for Congress by the Convention as thus organized. These facts were submitted by H. L. SEAMAN. The report was adopted and approved.

ABRAHAM C. SIMONSON moved that the nomination of Mr. VAIL be approved and ratified.

RICHARD G. SUTTE offered an amendment—That the nomination of Mr. VAIL does not meet with the approbation of the Whigs of Richmond County, and is not entitled to their support, and that the same be rejected.

These motions elicited an exciting discussion, in which Messrs. ANTHONY, SUTTE, SIMONSON, DAILY, and Dr. STEWART participated. The motion of Mr. SUTTE to reject the nomination of Mr. VAIL was carried by a large majority. A motion to [illegible] was made by Mr. ANTHONY, [illegible] and Mr. SEAMAN, [illegible]

The nomination of JOHN F. RAYMOND for Assembly, and the entire County Ticket was ratified and approved.

The meeting then adjourned. It was very large and enthusiastic.

The Rumored Prize Fight—Tom Hyer against Pat McGowan, for $2,000.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 28.

A day or two since,

FROM JAMAICA.

Political Intelligence—Fibrous Plants—Commercial and General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KINGSTON, Jam., Sunday, Sept. 16, 1854.

The period is fast approaching for the organization of the Executive Committee, [illegible] anxiety exists in the minds of a [illegible] members of the Assembly, who cherish the hope that the Governor will [illegible] appoint them to one or other of these [illegible] lucrative offices. Various are the opinions entertained as to the probability of a dissolution of the popular branch of the Legislature in the first instance, while there are others who would imagine such a determination [illegible] for other, the chance may be that those aspirants for the loaves and fishes may find themselves [illegible] and other favorites placed in their stead. My opinion is, there will be no dissolution, and the appointments will spring from the present source of the body politic. I ground this opinion upon the last act of the Governor, who prorogued the House till the [illegible] October, not calling on them to proceed to business; hence a sufficient number of days could not elapse between [illegible] or 16th of October, the usual period when the Assembly are called together, except [illegible] it has been whispered that the Governor might desire to infuse new blood in the House by the return of some particular persons, preparatory to their becoming a part of the Executive Committee, in that case he may extend the period a few days later for such purpose.

I do not think His Excellency would resort to such a measure at this late period, besides he may go further and seek worse materials; were such his intentions he would have adopted that course long ere this.

There is evidently a great desire to open a new field of wealth in the manufacture of fibrous plants which, it is expected, will dispense with the use of Russian hemp. Textile plants abound here in great variety, for the most part indigenous, growing with great luxuriance, both wild and cultivated—the production of which is the all-absorbing topic of a large portion of the press. Speculators are in the field for the various species—large shipments have already been made to England. These fibres no doubt will become very desirable, and, as has been remarked by a writer on this subject, "The Russian trade in hemp may be annihilated for ever, if there be but spirit and sense enough to employ these resources."

To produce the various descriptions required for such uses, is merely to turn to account what is considered in Jamaica, and generally treated, as stable and refuse of the existing cultivation. The process by which the fibre is extracted is neither difficult nor expensive; with proper machinery and a large supply of water, thousands of tons could be manufactured, in a very short period; all that is necessary for success is money and exertion. Americans, look to this.

The war duty imposed on our principle staple by the British Parliament falls heavily on the West India Colonies, and they are now suffering from its effects. Mr. GLADSTONE is in error when he states that the increased duty falls on the consumer, and not on the producer. There are cases when it does not; and I will bring incontrovertible proof to bear me out in this opinion. For instance, take a view of the public sales of sugars as reported in the English papers, and the comments thereon: "Prices have declined another shilling, being, in fact, a decline of 18d, cotemporaneously with the additional duty; sugar nets £11 or £12 per hogshead." Now, this is not the first cost of production, and it is further intimated that Sugar has not yet reached its lowest price. Again, here is another instance of the oppression to which the Colonies have been subjected, and are incapable of resisting the imposition. Sugars manufactured on the Ramos system, at considerable expense to the Planter have proven to be detrimental to the proprietor. Account sales have been received, with this intelligence: "That Her Majesty's vigilant Customs officers had recognized the superior color and quality of the Ramos Sugar, which brought it under the 12s. scale, while the other produce was admitted at 11s." These several qualities realized 32s. round, the state of the market not recognizing the superiority established by the new scale.

Here is a resident proprietor anxiously availing himself of acknowledged improvement, paying Royalty for the use of the discovery, adapting his coppers at some expense to the application of the new process, and what is the result to him? He is mulcted an additional shilling by Government for his enterprise; hence, his improved produce is of no more value than that made under the old plan. Who would under such circumstances risk capital in the adoption of any new process, when a penalty is imposed on the proprietor? Can the Colonies ever thrive under such a Government? I say it is impossible, whatever Mr. GLADSTONE or any other statesman may say to the contrary.

Within the last week, the Treasury notes have been received at one per cent. discount, for Bills of Exchange; yet, it would seem that about a dozen retailers, who signed the manifesto, persist in refusing them unless they abstract one shilling in the pound. The subterfuge advanced some time since for depreciating these notes was, that they would ever continue irredeemable, now that the fact is fully established, that the guarantee for the Loan bill has received the Royal assent, and confident expectations are held that we shall soon be in a position to redeem the island issues. There are still some merchant shop keepers who cling to the depreciation, and probably regret that the time is so near at hand when they can no longer impose upon the community their shamefully oppressive exaction. The period, however, is not far distant when all, or a very large portion of these notes, will be withdrawn from circulation; then the merchants may see cause to lament, for a time, their late and existing procedure, particularly those who will have to meet duties which they can only pay, as by law established—in these very notes, or in hard silver or gold coins. To get at either they will have to disgorge a tolerably good share of that ill-gotten per centage for such purpose.

The mercantile community of Kingston entertained His Excellency, the Governor, and Lady BARKLY, with a grand ball, on Thursday night, the 31st ult. The two spacious Court-Houses were brought in requisition for the purpose. A canopy, richly adorned, was surmounted by a gilt crown, tastefully arranged with the flags of Great Britain, France, and the Sublime Porte, illustrative of the *entente* which at present so happily subsists between the first two great nations in defence of the rights and liberties of the Ottoman Empire. The company began to arrive at 8½ o'clock. The Governor and his lady made their appearance at 9½, when dancing commenced.

A little after midnight a move was made to the adjoining apartment, in which an elegant supper had been laid out. Dancing soon after was resumed, which continued uninterruptedly until nearly 5 o'clock. The Governor and his lady retired at about 3, having apparently enjoyed the night's entertainment, which passed off without a single *contre temps*.

The loss of life occasioned by that dreadful scourge, cholera, coupled with the departure of so many able-bodied laborers to the Panama Railroad Company, have tended materially to affect the agricultural interest of Jamaica. Immigration on an extensive scale, is the only means of salvation to this Island, and as the few Chinese lately introduced have met favor, let us have more, if they can be imported at a reasonable cost. I am, however, firmly of opinion that immigration from the United States will be the cheapest and ultimately the best calculated to benefit this country, their habits, language, and religion are the same as ours. From the best source within my reach, I calculate that there are from 160,000 to 180,000 in Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware, of the free black and colored inhabitants, who, from various reasons, would desire to locate themselves in another country. I am perfectly sure every encouragement would be held out, were they disposed to make Jamaica their resting place. This would open a field for private enterprise, or the formation of a Company.

The seasons have been remarkably capricious. Whilst the upper districts of the country have experienced heavy and continuous showers, neighboring parishes are complaining bitterly of drouth. The low lands and towns have shown repeated indications of this blessing, but they dissipate as often as they appear. The heat for the last few days has been very oppressive—the Thermometer as high as from 92° to 94° in the shade.

Cholera, I am happy to state, is fast disappearing from the Island; very few cases have occurred since my last information.

Charity sermons are still continuing, both in town and country; private donations have been transmitted to the Treasurer by every weekly post. I should say that the unfortunate sufferers in the East will have received from this Island at least $4,500, when the list shall be closed.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE ARCTIC.

Meeting of the Members of the Bar.

A meeting of the members of the Bar was convened on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, in accordance with the following resolution, adopted at a meeting of the Law Institute, held on the 28th inst.:

Resolved, That a meeting of the Bar of New-York and Brooklyn be called on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in the [illegible] room of the Superior Court, to [illegible] such measures as it may deem proper in reference to the probable loss of four members of the Bar in the steamship Arctic. [illegible] DODGE, First Vice-President.

[illegible] W. TUCKER, Secretary *pro tem.*

No efficient measures were taken to make this notice public, and the attendance was in consequence very small. There were hardly over 20 in the room.

On motion of Mr. DODGE, BENJ. F. BUTLER, Esq., was called to the Chair; and on motion of Mr. KETCHUM, Messrs. DODGE and VARNUM were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. KETCHUM then made some remarks relative [to] the loss of the *Arctic*. It was a disaster, he said, which had probably caused the death of four members of the New-York Bar. The loss of one was certain. He referred to Mr. WOODRUFF. It was rendered certain by the testimony of Capt. LUCE. After being tossed to and fro on a paddle-box, in *the midst of the ocean, for one night and part of a* day, death at length relieved him from his sufferings. But that death which brought him relief brought anguish to his wife, his children, and his numerous friends. As for the other gentlemen, he would not yet give up hope of seeing them again, although there was but little ground for hope. He did not, therefore, consider it yet time to take any action in regard to them. In connection with this melancholy affair, it had suggested itself to him that if they should ever be called upon to act upon the sad intelligence of the loss of all four of their brethren, it would be desirable that a committee should be appointed, with instructions to report upon the cause of the disaster, which had been attended with such melancholy consequences.

Mr. KETCHUM then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting have received with deep regret the tidings of the death of one of their highly esteemed brethren, SAMUEL M. WOODRUFF, Esq., on the 28th day of September last, at sea, from the wreck of the steamer Arctic.

Resolved, That we warmly sympathize with the family and personal friends of the deceased, and will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions, authenticated by the officers of the meeting, be sent to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That in view of the probable loss of our brethren, EDWARD SANDFORD, ABNER BENEDICT and HENRY AUSTIN BRADY, Esqrs., a Committee of five members of the Bar be appointed to ascertain, if possible, the fate of these gentlemen, and report to a future meeting of the Bar, to be called by the Committee, and that said Committee have power to fill vacancies in their number.

Resolved, That if said Committee should ascertain that the gentlemen named in the last resolution, or any of them, are lost, they be instructed to report their opinion upon the disaster which caused the loss of our esteemed brethren, if, in their judgment, justice to the memory of the departed, and respect for the conservative principles of maritime law, require it.

On motion of Mr. SANXAY these resolutions were taken up separately, and the first one was adopted.

Mr. BUTLER,—the Chairman,—followed with some remarks upon the worth of the late Mr. WOODRUFF with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship. The remaining resolutions, with the exception of the last, were then adopted.

Mr. SANXAY followed with some remarks eulogistic of Mr. SANDFORD.

Mr. VARNUM expressed a hope that he had been saved.

Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN opposed the last resolution as out of place. The meeting had been called to express their regret at the loss which the New-York Bar had sustained, not to investigate the cause of it. He hoped Mr. KETCHUM would withdraw the resolution.

Messrs. SANXAY and DODGE also opposed the resolution. The latter said that the District Attorney had the matter in charge, and the proper thing for them to do was to furnish him with whatever information they might obtain.

Mr. KETCHUM hoped the resolution would pass. The cause of the calamity ought to be thoroughly investigated.

After a short discussion this resolution was laid upon the table on motion of Mr. J. BONNELL, Jr.

The Chair then named the following gentlemen to constitute the Committee: Messrs. KETCHUM, WOOD, VAN BUREN, CUTTING and LORD, which was on motion increased by the addition of the Chairman and two Secretaries.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE MILITARY.

Annual Parade of The Daily Times Guard.

TARGET EXCURSION TO HOBOKEN.

The Second Annual Parade of the New-York DAILY TIMES Guard took place on Saturday, from the Centre Market Drill Room. The day was in every respect suited to the occasion, the temperature being sufficiently cool to admit of marching without the fatigue attendant upon such occasions during the Summer months. The turnout was unusually large, and in the march through the City the Company presented a fine martial appearance, and marched with a regularity and precision that is highly creditable to the popular Commandant of the Company, Captain THOMAS DOWNEY, and to the Orderly Sergeant, Mr. JEPTHA A. JONES, under whose tutilage the Company has reached its present advancement in military tactics.

The Company it will be borne in mind is composed entirely of gentlemen employed in the different departments of the office of the DAILY TIMES, and on Saturday the actual number on parade was sixty-one, and in the Company we counted fifty-three muskets.

The Company left the Centre Market drill-room at 10 o'clock, preceded by the Washington Band, and marched down Centre-street to the DAILY TIMES Office, corner of Beekman and Nassau-streets, where they were reviewed. A wreath sent by Mrs. KNIGHT, of Barclay-street, was received by the company while marching past the Astor House. They marched up Broadway, past Union Square to Twenty-third-street, near Fifth-avenue, and halted in front of the residence of Mr. HARPER, of the DAILY TIMES. After remaining a brief period for review the Company proceeded to the residence of Mr. RAYMOND, on Thirteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. There they again halted and were reviewed by Mr. RAYMOND. On Bedford-street the Company received a beautiful Wreath from Miss CLAWSON, the daughter of one of its members. The march was next taken to the Hoboken ferry boat, at the foot of Christopher-street, from which point the Company proceeded to New-Jersey. On landing at Hoboken they proceeded at once to the grounds selected for the Target shooting, which were near the foot of the bluff, about a mile back from the river. The target was elevated and soon after the firing commenced, at a distance of sixty-five yards. Each member was entitled to three shots, the best two of which were counted in awarding the prizes. The shooting occupied until nearly 5½ o'clock, when the Company again formed in the ranks and returned to the City. After marching to the drill-room to leave their arms the Company proceeded to FLORENCE'S, corner of Broadway and Walker-streets, where a bountiful dinner had been prepared for them by Mr. SHERMAN, the successful caterer of that establishment.

When the cloth was removed the Judges proceeded to announce the prizes, together with the names of the successful shots. The list is as follows:

PRIZES.

1. A gold watch and chain .... E. B. TUTTLE.
2. A gold patent lever watch ..... RICHARD BURCHARD.
3. Twenty-five dollars in gold .... JAMES RICARD.
4. Fifteen dollars in gold .... A. J. PRICE.
5. Ten dollars in gold .... Capt. T. DOWNEY.
6. Gold pencil case .... P. McGOVERN.
7. Five dollars in gold .... JOHN CLANCY.
8. Gold brooch .... JOSEPH G. BYERS.
9. Gentleman's cravat .... HOBART F. OTIS.
10. Wreath and basket of flowers JOHN FLETCHER.
11. Wreath .... F. F. PATTERSON.

Mr. JULIAN BOTTS, one of the Judges, then announced that he held in his hand an order for a hat for the gentleman who had made the worst visible shot on the target. On examination, it was ascertained that Mr. JOHN M. LIMNER had, in one of his three shots, been so fortunate as to graze the edge of the target, and accordingly to him was awarded the hat.

The Company remained for a time around the festive board, and the prominent members, the winners of the prizes, the DAILY TIMES office and its proprietors were successively toasted and cheered. At 9 o'clock they arose, after having enjoyed the pleasure of a day's shooting.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 21st day of October, to the 28th day of October, 1854: Men, 115; women, 85; boys, 136; girls, 142—total, 478.

DISEASES.

Abscess of lungs	1	Dropsy in head	14	Lower Jaw, disease of	1
Aneurism of Aorta, (bleeding)	1	Dropsy in chest	1	Liver, disease of	1
Apoplexy	5	Drowned	3	Malformat'n of spine	1
Asphyxia	3	Dysentery	30	Malformation	1
Asthma	1	Enlargement of the Heart	1	Marasmus	23
Atrophia	3	Epilepsy	1	Measles	2
Brain, disease of	1	Fracture of the skull	4	Mortification of the intestines	1
Bleeding from Lungs	3	Fever	4	Mortification of the navel	1
Burned or scalded	2	Fever, bilious	2	Mortification of the throat	1
Bronchitis	3	Fever, intermit.	2	Mortification of head and arm	1
Cancer of stomach	1	Fever, puerperal	1	Palsy	5
Casualties, by falls	3	Fever, remittent	1	Poison, by Laudanum	1
Casualties, kick of a horse	1	Fever, scarlet	3	Premature birth	9
Cholera	34	Fever, typhoid	2	Pleurisy	1
Cholera Infant.	16	Fever, typhus	10	Rheumatism	1
Cholera Morbus	2	Fever, nervous	4	Scrofula	1
Consumption	45	Heart, disease of	4	Small Pox	1
Convulsions	38	Hooping Cough	3	Still-born	30
Croup	9	Hypochondria	1	Scurvy	1
Cong. of brain	10	Inanition	5	Softening of brain	1
Cong. of lungs	4	Inflam. of brain	13	Teething	3
Constipat'n, fecal tumor	1	Inflam. of bowels	5	Ulcers	3
Debility	6	Inflam. of lungs	26	Ulcerat'n of intestines	1
Diarrhoea	16	Inflam. of stom.	1		
Dropsy	9	Inflam. of throat	3		
		Inflam. of liver	1		
		Inflam. of breast	1		
		Killed or murdered by shooting	1		
		Kidneys, dis. of	2	Total	478
Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I	15	IX	30	XVII	36
II	1	X	19	XVIII	20
III	3	XI	30	XIX	25
IV	25	XII	33	XX	36
V	22	XIII	15	XXI	34
VI	22	XIV	12	XXII	13
VII	16	XV	13		
VIII	19	XVI	31	Total	478

AGES—Under 1 year, 144; 1 to 2 years, 61; 2 to 5, 46; 5 to 10, 19; 10 to 20, 21; 20 to 30, 45; 30 to 40, 45; 40 to 50, 33; 50 to 60, 22; 60 to 70, 24; 70 to 80, 13; 80 to 90, 6; 90 to 100, 1. Total, 478.

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 330; Ireland, 77; England, 11; Scotland, 3; Wales 2; Germany, 46; France, 2; Holland, 1; Denmark, 1; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 1; Italy, 1; British Possessions in North America, 1; Unknown, 2. Total, 478.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Hospital, Bellevue, 9; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 2; Lunatic Asylum, 3; Bloomingdale Asylum for Insane, 1; Ward's Island, 12; Randall's Island, 7; St. Vincent's Hospital, 7; City Hospital, 6; Alms House, Blackwell's Island, 3; Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, 3; Colored Home Hospital, 4; Colored persons, 12.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1854.

THE CHEMICAL BANK FORGERY.

The Forger, Lyman Cole, Brought from Ohio.

As will be recollected by the readers of the DAILY TIMES, we have heretofore given the details of several forgeries recently perpetrated on the Chemical, American Exchange, and other banking institutions of our City, by a gang of forgers from the Western frontier, who were engaged in the burning of the steamer *Martha Washington* in the West. The first of the parties that were arrested was ANDREW FINDLEY, whom Officer GORMLEY detected in Baltimore, and brought on to this City. Shortly after his arrival at the Chief's office, he made an *expose* of the skillful forgeries, and implicated the notorious KISSANE and LYMAN COLE. In the course of ten days KISSANE was arrested in Cincinnati by MARSHALL RUFFIN, of that city, and was there detained until the arrival of Officer READ, one of the Chief's aids, who was dispatched thither by G. W. MATSELL, to bring the fugitive back to the authorities of our City. The offender was placed in custody of this officer upon the authority of Governor SEYMOUR's requisition. He started with his prisoner in the next passenger train for this City *via* the New-York and Erie Railroad. Marshal RUFFIN, of Cincinnati, accompanied Officer READ, and, when passing the Hornesville Depot, the shrewd rogue effected his escape by leaping through the water-closet window of the rear car. Since then, Officer READ has stated to his Chief, under oath, *that when Kissane fled he was in charge of Marshal Ruffin while he (Read) was asleep in another part of the car.* No traces of KISSANE have yet been discovered; but the other alleged confederate, LYMAN COLE, has since been arrested by Officer BURTON, of Cleveland, Ohio, who is charged with being engaged in the Chemical Bank operation. Yesterday morning an officer from Ohio, arrived at the City Hall Police Office, having the prisoner COLE in custody. The accused was immediately committed to a cell in the prison with the fugitive FINDLEY. All hopes of re-capturing the principal offender in this crime are now abandoned, and a rigid investigation will now undoubtedly take place before MAYOR WESTERVELT, or one of the Police Magistrates. The defendant FINDLEY, who intimates that he was "stool pigeoned" into the affair, has been in custody at Mr. MATSELL's office nearly six weeks. As yet he has had no hearing.

Randall's Island.

Things on Randall's Island, the Nursery of the City's vagrant children, have greatly changed for the better. Not that they were ever bad, but that the care exercised by the Board of Governors has improved all possible chances, and what was once a wilderness now blossoms, Winter and Summer. We passed a comfortable hour there, the other day, looking through the buildings and watching the management. There are now upwards of *eight hundred* children and adults upon the Island, all cared for by the Governors. The boys outnumber the girls. They have a military organization, by way of pastime, and take great pride in their soldierly bearing and acquirements. They have banners and colors, drums and fifes, youths who beat the drums and play the fifes till their eyes stand out, and a very excellent commander, (Mr. RIPLEY,) who is proud of his lads, and has tended them conscientiously for years. Whoever knows Randall's Island knows Mr. RIPLEY, and has reason to think well of Mr. Warden STEARNS, who "does" the Governors' dinners so very happily.

The School connected with the Nurseries is full. The teachers are females. The youngest of the children are made to know something, if it be nothing more than a simple song. At noon all dine—the boys and girls separately. The diet, the other day, was a stew of beef, with potatoes, bread, and gravy; the beverage cold water, drunk from white earthen mugs. Many of these lads, when put in contrast with the hundreds of others, have bad faces, but the majority seem to be intelligent and healthy. There is no lack of pure air and exercise, and the young ones would behave very badly did they not thrive and grow fat.

But it is not the boys alone who profit. The grounds show wonderful improvements; made chiefly within five years. The lawn before the principal building has been laid out in a handsome garden; flowers have been planted, grass-plats leveled, graveled walks provided, and the trees trimmed. It is now a small park and slopes to the water. The hill side toward the City is the kitchen garden of the Island. Paupers were digging potatoes by the bushel, and the crop was good.

There is much to be proud of in the management of this charity. The stranger visiting the City will find it a pleasant thing to get his permit (at the Rotunda, Park,) and make a trip "among the Islands,"—being sure to take Randall's in his way.

An Asylum for Inebriates.

Active measures are on foot for the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates. A meeting of the Board of Directors was announced for this week, but was postponed for lack of a quorum. The objects of the projected Institution are not generally known. They are to provide for the destitute Inebriate an asylum, where his physical and moral wants will be attended to. Looking upon drunkenness as a disease, the projectors consider that the first grand step to be taken is to make the victim of intemperance feel that he is yet a man physically, and for this purpose the institution will be furnished with the best medical aid. The establishment will be self supporting. In connection with it will be a number of workshops, in which the patients will be employed, after acquiring sufficient strength. The proceeds of their labor are to be disposed, in part, for their own support; and the residue for the maintenance of their families. The workshops will be of sufficient capacity to give employment to one thousand persons. The institution will be situated in this City, but the precise location has not as yet been determined upon. A great reformation is anticipated from this project. At the present time there are from 8,000 to 10,000 habitual inebriates in our midst.

Dr. J. EDWARD TURNER has undertaken the chief management of the enterprise, having devoted a number of years to the development of the project, for which purpose he visited the various hospitals and asylums throughout Europe. It will add much to the interest of this institution, that it is the first of the kind ever contemplated.

The following gentlemen, among others, constitute the Board of Directors:

Hon Wash. Hunt,	Anson G Phelps,	J. S. Miller, M. D.
Jeremiah Terbell,	C. C. North,	Zadock Pratt,
G B Alvord,	G. B. Parker,	J. B. Wright,
Rev. N. A. Paine,	Robt C. Embree,	Alfred Brush,
Henry Dubois,	J. Edward Turner, M. D.	

The Late Murder in West Broadway—The Coroner's Inquest.

JACOB T. MITCHELL, who was shot in the forehead in West Broadway, on the morning of the 24th October, died at his residence, No. 51 Anthony-street, on Saturday. The perpetrator of this murder has not as yet been arrested. Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest on the body. The following was the only testimony adduced:

Margaret Mitchell, sworn: Jacob Mitchell, now lying dead, was my husband; we had been married since May 5, 18[illegible], and kept a liquor store; on Monday morning last, about 5 o'clock A. M., we heard loud knocks at the door, and I heard some one call Jacob Mitchell twice, telling him to open the door; the door was locked for the night; he was preparing for bed, but not undressed; he opened the door, and two men came in; one was a large man, who had on a black frock coat; the other a small man, and wore a grey frock coat; as soon as they entered they became very noisy, especially the large man, who swore he would blow out my husband's brains; they drank only once, and paid for their drink; I was sitting in the back room, and could not see them, but could hear every word in the store; when I heard the threat I came out, and called my husband into the room; by my advice he went for the police; the large man then asked me where he was; I said in the back yard; he soon returned, and the large man swore he would have my husband's life before he would leave our store; I became alarmed, and went for the police, but was immediately pursued by the large man, who said—"I will kill you, G—d d——n you." I ran up the street to escape from him, and met the police officer, Maynard, who came back with me; *these two men had ran down towards West Broadway*; my husband followed them, and in about fifteen minutes he was brought home *wounded about his head; I saw blood on his face and* clothes; he died last night near 6 o'clock.

Other witnesses identified the man who committed the act as one known as Paddy Brotties. The jury rendered a verdict that "the said Jacob Mitchell came to his death by a pistol shot wound. Said pistol was fired by a man named Paddy Brotties, on the evening of the 24th inst., in West Broadway."

On the rendition of the verdict Coroner O'DONNELL issued a warrant for the arrest of BROTTLES, who is well known to the police, and who have since the fatal occurrence endeavored to discover his whereabouts. Two persons were arrested on suspicion, but discharged.

The Murder on Shipboard.

On the 29th of July last one of the seamen on board of the ship *Excelsior*, while lying at anchor off the Battery, was so severely injured by repeated blows given by three of his messmates in the forecastle as to cause death. In order to conceal the murder it is supposed they took the precaution to throw his body overboard, as since the occurrence no traces of the murdered man have been discovered. The ship, it appears, left this port on the same day, and when many miles from shore the murder came to light. When the vessel arrived at Liverpool the subject was referred to the American Consul at that place, who immediately caused the arrest of JOHN BURKE on suspicion of being one of the parties engaged in the atrocious affair. He was sent back to this City, where he arrived a few days ago. The whole matter has been placed before Judge OSBORNE for investigation, who has caused several affidavits to be taken in regard to the affair. They are as follows:

John Norman, of No. 486 Houston-street, being duly sworn, deposed and said: That he was seaman on board the packet ship *Excelsior* on her late voyage to Liverpool, having sailed from this port on or about the 29th of July last, and arrived back again to this port on the 22d of October; deponent further said that on or about the 28th day of July last, about 8½ o'clock in the evening, while said ship was lying at anchor off the Battery, there was a disturbance and fighting in the starboard forecastle between John Williams, John Burke, and John Burns, and after order had been restored between the said parties, they all three went upon deck, but in a few minutes returned again to the said starboard forecastle, bringing with them one of the crew named —— Sweeney; as soon as Sweeney came down, as stated, the said Williams ordered him to go into the larboard forecastle and bring him a needle or something of the kind, which Sweeney refused to do, whereupon Williams struck him in the face with his fist, and then seized a stone bottle from a bunk and struck Sweeney a violent blow on the head. The aforesaid John Burke then seized Sweeney by the throat and struck him twice on the head with a black glass bottle, which knocked said Sweeney down on the deck, whereupon both Williams and Burke jumped upon Sweeney's body and kicked him a number of times; and said Burns also attempted to strike Sweeney with a bottle, but was prevented by the others. Deponent becoming frightened, left the forecastle and went on deck, leaving all or most of said persons in said forecastle, and deponent has never seen said Sweeney since said time; but the last time he saw him as aforesaid, said Sweeney was so beaten that he was not able to stir.

John Boyd, of Astoria, Queens County, New-York, being duly sworn, deposed and said, that he was one of the hands on board the packet ship *Excelsior* on her late voyage to Liverpool; deponent further said that on or about 7½ o'clock on the evening of the 28th of July last, the day before said vessel sailed, and while she lay at anchor in the stream off the Battery, he saw a disturbance on the starboard forecastle between John Burke, John Williams and —— Sweeney, and while said Sweeney was lying on the floor of the forecastle, deponent saw said Burke strike said Sweeney twice on the head with a black glass bottle, the second blow breaking the bottle in pieces; and deponent also saw said Williams kick Sweeney about a dozen times while he was down, and also strike him in the back with a marlin spike; deponent then left the forecastle and went on deck, leaving all said persons on the forecastle, and deponent never saw the said Sweeney again, and he was missing on board during the whole voyage.

John Clark, carpenter of the ship *Excelsior*, lying at the foot of Dover-street, being sworn, deposes and says: That he was on board said vessel on her last voyage to Liverpool, having sailed from this port on or about the 29th of July last. Deponent further says, that about 1 o'clock on the morning of the day on which the vessel sailed, he saw John Williams and Sweeney on deck, near the forecastle companion way, and while they were there he saw Williams strike Sweeney across the loins or small of the back with a capstan-bar, and was about to repeat the blow, when deponent prevented him and drove him around to the other side of the vessel. Deponent further says, that this was the last time he ever saw said Sweeney, deponent having only remained on deck about half an hour afterwards; and on the same morning, about 8 o'clock, when all hands were mustered, and their names called, the said Sweeney was found to be missing, and was missing during the remainder of the voyage.

Here the matter rests for the present, until the remaining parties who are implicated in the transaction are arrested, and until other witnesses can be obtained, to throw some more light upon this most foul and diabolical murder. We hope the matter will be carefully investigated, and the guilty parties brought to justice for the iniquitous deed thus perpetrated.

Drowned.

During yesterday the four Coroners held inquests on the bodies of four persons, who were found drowned in the North River. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body of a boy named AMOS MONK, at No. 216 Eleventh-street, who was drowned at the Fourteenth-street Pier by falling off a pile of lumber..... The same Coroner held an inquest at No. 35 Catharine-street, on the body of an unknown man. There was no evidence by which the circumstances attending his death could be traced..... The same Coroner held an inquest on the body of a little son of Mr. ORVILLE GARDNER, aged 9 years, who was drowned while bathing in the river. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts, as stated above.

More Fires.

Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, the wine cellar of the Metropolitan Hotel was seriously damaged by a slight fire..... About 5 o'clock the same morning, a fire was discovered in a frame outhouse situated in Fifty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues, belonging to CHRISTINA SHRIEDER. The flames scorched the dwelling-house, but did not do further damage. The outhouse and its contents were valued at $200. No insurance. It was burnt down, and was, beyond a doubt, the work of an incendiary.

Daring Burglaries.

A daring burglary was perpetrated on Saturday, in the premises occupied by Mr. SEFTLEY [?], at No. 36 White-street. His room was entered by some persons during his absence, who carried off a box containing a number of costly gold coins, a valuable breast pin, &c., together with a promissory note for $300, and some important papers. The burglar has not as yet been discovered.

At an early hour yesterday morning the wine cellar of the Carlton House was burglariously entered through the Leonard-street door, and robbed of $60 worth of Heidsick champagne. No clue to the offender has been obtained by the Police.

Robberies.

The officers of the First Ward Police arrested on Saturday a man named JOHN KENNEL [?], on a charge of stealing $3,000 in bank notes and coin, the property of M. J. ANTHOLTER [?], a German emigrant. The prisoner was detained at the Station-house for examination.

Mr. GEO. TEN EYCK appeared on Saturday at the Tombs and made affidavit against a cartman named JAS. CONNERS, who, he alleges, had taken away seven barrels of flour from Pier No. 13 North River, valued at $63, the property of the complainant. The accused was committed to bail in the sum of $500 by Judge OSBORNE.

The Late Charge of Highway Robbery.

DANIEL DUCK was arrested on Saturday and taken before Justice CLARK, at the Second Police District Court, charged with being concerned with JESSE ALLEN, now under arrest, in the commission of a robbery upon the person of JOHN [illegible], in Clinton Market on the 8th of Oct. last, the particulars of which have been published in the TIMES.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Oct. 30.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 69, 34, 31, 38, 33, 35, 36, 43, 46, 12, 17, 21, 23, 25.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 478, 848, 859 to 807, 859 to 802.

Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—OCT. 28.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

FOREIGN VESSEL—SUPPLIES—MORTGAGE—DAMAGES.

James McMahon vs. The brig Primera.—This suit was brought to recover for supplies furnished to the brig by the libellant. He alleged that in the month *of November, the brig being a foreign vessel and in* need of supplies in this port, her master made a contract with him to put on the said supplies, and that he did put on a portion and was then prevented from proceeding with the repairs by the owners; that the amount of the repairs contracted for was about $3,500, and he claimed to recover the amount of the repairs actually put on, and damages for the breach of contract.

By the Court.—I have no doubt that the *Primera* was a foreign vessel, and that the repairs were necessary which were made. The claimant offered as a witness a Mr. Burnet, to prove that Mr. Wiley, the claimant, and the assignee of another Mr. Burnet, had a mortgage interest in the vessel, and therefore that the repairs should not be paid for until that mortgage interest was satisfied. Without his testimony there was no proof of such interest. I had some doubts as to Mr. Burnet's being a proper witness, but he was admitted, and testified that the ship was taken by Wiley as security for a debt, but also that the interest which he took had been transferred. So that if he was a proper witness, he swore the claimant out of Court, and if he was not a proper witness the libellants claim was proved. In either case the libellant is entitled to a decree.

He may take a reference to compute the amount of the repairs actually put on, and also if he desires to compute the amount of his profits upon the contract, if it had been all performed, and then on the coming in of the report, the question can come up as to the propriety of the charge.

Decree accordingly.

For libellant, Mr. F. Byrne; for claimant, Messrs. Lepaugh and Andrews.

DEMURRER—FALSE VALUATON.

The United States vs. Thirteen packages containing Plate Glass.

The United States vs. Eleven packages containing Polished Glass.

These cases came up on demurrers to the informations filed by the United States District Attorney against the goods to forfeit them for false valuation.

Held by the Court.—That counts of an information, when founded upon a statute like these, are sufficient when they set forth the words of the statute. That although some of the counts in these indictments, if considered alone, would no doubt be held bad, yet some of them are unquestionably sufficient, and if one count was held sufficient, it comes to the same thing as if all were. The Court will, for the purposes of this case, hold them all sufficient.

Demurrers overruled.

For the United States, Mr. Joachimsen; for claimants, Messrs. Owen, Betts and Vose.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—OCT. 28.

Before Judge Nelson.

The case of *Smith vs. Allen & Nichols* was continued through the day. Testimony was taken for the defendant and for the plaintiff to rebut, and the testimony being closed, the Court adjourned till Monday morning.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Oct. 28.

Before Oakley, C. J., Duer, Bosworth, Campbell, and Slosson, J. J.

PRACTICE—DISCONTINUANCE.

Cockle vs. Underwood.—The defendant in this action set up a counter-claim—the plaintiff thereupon moved to discontinue, as a matter of course. The motion was denied at Special Term by Judge Bosworth, and upon appeal his decision was sustained, with leave however to the plaintiff to move for discontinuance on stating sufficient grounds for the motion, and also with leave to reply. The plaintiff now does both. The only ground, he states, for the discontinuance is that he has been advised by his counsel, and believes that it is for his interest to discontinue.

Motion to discontinue denied, with leave to plaintiff to reply on payment of the usual costs.

[See TIMES Oct. 9, and decision of Judge Bosworth at Special Term, TIMES Sept. 22, 1854.]

Dows vs. Perrin.—Form of judgment settled.

PRACTICE—ASSIGNABLE ACTIONS.

Purple vs. The Hudson River Railroad.—This is an action for damages, brought by S. S. Purple, assignee of Minerva Purple. The complaint alleges that the defendants contracted to carry Minerva Purple from Greenbush to Canal-street, and deliver her there in safety; that she was violently thrown from the car, when landing, by reason of its being started improperly ahead, whereby she was severely injured; and that she has assigned the cause of action to the present plaintiff. To this complaint a demurrer was interposed, on the ground that the cause was not assignable. The demurrer was sustained at Special Term, and the plaintiff appealed.

By the Court, DUER, J.—We are clearly of opinion that the decision at Special Term is correct.

It is true that in all cases, as the law stood before the Code, where an action was brought against a common carrier, or against a person engaged to transport another for hire, the party had his election, whether to bring his action for assumpsit founded upon a breach of contract or an action of tort; but whatever may have been the nature of the action, where it was brought to recover for injuries to the person—an injury resulting from the carelessness or negligence of the party sued—we think that tort was substantially the true cause of action, and therefore not assignable. It seems to have been understood by many members of the bar that the Code authorizes an assignee to maintain an action in his own name, and that in all cases where a right of action exists in a party, that right may be assigned. The law in that respect has not been altered. An assignee, where an assignment is valid, according to the rules of law as they formerly existed, may maintain an action in his own name; but where a cause of action is a simple tort, and for a special injury to the person, it is not more assignable under the code than it was under the laws that formerly prevailed.

Judgment, therefore, must be affirmed, with costs.

AGREEMENT—VARIANCE IN PLEADINGS.

Cobb vs. West.—This is an action for work, labor and materials furnished, in supporting and keeping up a building belonging to the defendants. The amount claimed in the complaint is about $500. The answer sets up a special agreement to do the work and furnish the materials for $200.

The case was referred, and the referee gave judgment for the plaintiff. The defendant appealed.

The facts necessary to an understanding of the case appear sufficiently in the opinion of the Court, which was rendered by

DUER, J.—We think that the referee has acted erroneously, and the report must be set aside. The agreement between the parties was proved by a witness called by the defendant, who was present when a verbal agreement was made between the parties, but who made a memorandum in writing of the agreement at the time, which was produced and given in evidence on the hearing. It is in these words:

"Mr. Cobb is to keep up the building corner Church and Murray, all the grounds, &c., all in good order, for $200. If Mr. West chooses to stop him at any time, he may do so, by paying Mr. Cobb for what he has done. Cobb is to leave the building well supported."

We are all of opinion that this agreement to keep up the building imports that he should provide himself with all the necessary materials for that purpose. The agreement in judgment of law compels him to furnish the materials as well as to perform the work. It appears that he abandoned the work before it was completed, probably finding that it was an unprofitable job, or that he would lose money by it. Under these circumstances we vacate the order of reference, and direct the case to be tried—the costs to abide the event.

PROMISSORY NOTES—GUARANTOR.

Cottrell vs. Conklin.—The complaint in this action charged the defendant as guarantor of five promissory notes and as indebted on an old balance for $144 22. The defendant, in his answer, offered to pay the $144 22, but denied any liability as guarantor. Upon the trial of the cause the plaintiff gave in evidence the five promissory notes endorsed by the defendant. The defendant moved for non-suit, because the complainant charged the defendant as guarantor, and the evidence showed him to be endorser of the notes in question. This motion was denied and judgment was rendered for the plaintiffs, subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term. Several interesting questions arose in the course of the trial, but the only one passed upon by the Court was, whether the non-suit was properly refused.

CAMPBELL, J.—Our decision upon the case is that the plaintiff cannot recover, under his present complaint, as there are no grounds for charging the defendant as guarantor, and if he can under the circumstances be chargeable at all, it is only as endorser.

The plaintiff may amend his complaint on payment of all the costs, or if not he may take judgment for the amount admitted to be due by the answer.

Beirne vs. Dord.—This case was first commenced in 1846. It has been tried now four times, and has been up to the Court of Appeals and back again. The facts necessary to an understanding of the case will be found in the opinion of the Court, which was rendered by

DUER, J.—This action was brought to recover damages for breach of an implied warranty, on the sale of a large quantity of blankets, agreed to have been purchased by the plaintiff of the defendant, and which, when they arrived at New-Orleans, to which place they were sent from this City, (the purchase being made here,) were found to be very materially damaged. The allegation is that they were sold by sample, and that the party agreed at the time that the bulk of the goods should correspond with the sample. The case has been once before tried in this Court, and this Court held, in conformity with the prior decision of this Court, and with what is now a settled law in England and in other States of the Union, that the mere exhibition of the sample on the part of the seller is a guarantee that the rest of the goods found to be embraced in the sale should correspond with the sample. In other words, the sample is exhibited as a specimen of the goods—as evidence of the quality of the goods—that a party intends to purchase, and therefore in all cases creates a warranty. The Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of this Court, and did so, as we understand it, upon the ground not merely that upon the original trial there was some evidence given of a general usage in relation to the sale of goods in bulk or in bale, which were not in fact examined by the party at the time of sale; but which evidence, though given, the Judge ought to have instructed the Jury to have disregarded; but, although this was the principal ground upon which the judgment was reversed, the Court of Appeals went still further, and determined as we understand their decision, not only in that case, but in the case of Hargous vs. Stone, that the exhibition of a sample in no case implied a warranty, unless there is an express agreement of the party, or there are circumstances in the case, in addition to the exhibition of the sample, as would justify the Jury in saying that that was the actual agreement, or their understanding *at the time of sale.* In the case of Hargous vs. Stone, they go to the whole extent of saying that there can be no such thing as an implied warranty in sale, where the goods are in the possession of the seller at the time, and may be examined by the purchaser. They admit, however, that a different rule has been established in relation to the sale of cotton in bales from what they now establish as the general rule, that where nothing has taken place between the parties except the exhibition of a sample, there is no such thing as an implied warranty that the goods correspond with the sample, but they say this is a mere exception where the sample has been fairly taken without any intention to defraud the plaintiffs. The evidence in this case showed facts which were exactly of that description, for when the plaintiffs purchased the goods they were shown a portion of them as a sample. This the Court of Appeals held insufficient to support the averment of warranty. It was not certified that the bulk of the goods should not correspond with the sample; but it was merely shown as a sample of the goods the plaintiffs proposed to purchase. The goods were in the possession of the defendant, and, for aught that appears, were open to inspection. This the parties however, dispensed with. The Judge on the trial, holding himself bound by the decision of the Court of Appeals, dismissed the complaint; and we think he could not have done otherwise. If it was an open question we should, perhaps, follow our previous decisions, [illegible] the law of England, and the *law in the other States of the Union*, but we find ourselves restricted by the judgment of the Court of Appeals.

The judgment, therefore, dismissing the complaint is affirmed, with costs.

AUTHORSHIP—ALLEGED PLAGIARISM.

Byrn vs. Lippincott & Co.—The plaintiff in this action is a physician and an author. He is best known as the [illegible]. The defendants are a publishing firm in Philadelphia. They have published a work entitled The Life, &c., of an Arkansas Doctor, written by Mr. Byrn. In February, 1852, Mr. Byrn entered into an agreement with Lippincott, Grambo & Co., the defendants, agreeing to furnish original matter for three works to be entitled respectively, "Detection of Fraud and Protection of Health," "Rattlehead's Chronicles," and "Rattlehead's Travels," and the defendants agreeing to publish those works in good style and give Dr. Byrn five hundred copies of each before the first of August, 1852. This they did not do however.

The works were not printed, bound or published in good style as the complainant alleges, and this action is brought to recover damages and for an injunction to prevent the defendants from selling or publishing any more of the work.

The case was referred and the referee reported in favor of the plaintiff.

CAMPBELL, J.—The principal defence seems to have been that one of the books, the one on Food and Health, was not an original book, but was compiled from a work written by some other person. The referee has examined this case at very great length, and reported very fully, finding that the work was sufficiently an original work to have been copyrighted—though a great many thoughts were taken from another book. This being the case we consider that the referee was right in his finding, and the motion to set aside the report should be denied.

SHIPMASTERS' LIABILITIES—AGENCY.

Edgar vs. Bannerman.—The plaintiffs in this case are the owners of a pier in this City, and the defendant is the captain of a vessel. The action was brought to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been done to a pier by the improper manner of loading upon it a large quantity of railroad iron from his vessel, the allegation being in substance, that so large a quantity was piled upon the pier as to break it down. The defence is in substance, that there was no improper piling of the iron at the time it was landed—that the iron was consigned to a gentleman in this City who was the owner, who entered it at the Custom-House, got the permit and had it landed. The matter was referred to a referee, and he found that the pier had sustained no damage from the manner in which the iron was placed on it when taken out of the vessel, but subsequently, when the iron was weighed by the Custom-House.

BOSWORTH, J.—We think that the Referee has properly reported. There seems to have been a fair delivery of the iron by the master. It was moved from the place where it originally was, and repiled, and that then, in consequence of the large amount piled up on the small space of the pier, it broke down; and upon these facts he reported in favor of the defendant. A motion is now made to set aside the report, on the ground that the facts as found by the referee, do not justify the finding, and it is insisted that the weigher was the agent of the master of the vessel, and that the master was responsible for this act of the vessel when he landed it from the pier. After that he had nothing to do with it, and the Custom-House officer who weighed it for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of duty to be paid on it, was not his agent, so as to make him responsible.

Report of the Referee affirmed.

ORDERS.

Mayor, &c., vs. Peter Stuyvesant. Peter Cooper, vs. the same.—This was a motion for an injunction to prevent the opening of a public square between Seventh-street and Third and Fourth Avenues. The injunction was granted at Special Term, and the defendants appealed. The orders at Special Term were affirmed, and the injunction rendered perpetual. A report of the case is crowded out but will probably appear in to-morrow's paper.

Meyer vs. Gerding.—Order affirmed with costs.

Harlem Railroad Company vs. Kyle.—This case came up on appeal from a decision at Special Term refusing to discharge the defendant from arrest. [See TIMES of the 29th and 30th July last.] The appeal was argued by ex-Recorder Talmadge for the defendant, and by Mr. Chas. W. Sandford for the plaintiff. Decision reserved.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Craney and Another vs. Jose A. Paez.—This was an action to recover $60 being the alleged value of a suit of clothes furnished in December last to General Paez of Venezuela, by the plaintiffs who are well known tailors of this City. On the part of the defence it was set up that the clothes did not arrive at the time they were ordered and did not fit the General. The servant of the General was examined on this point, and testified that the clothes were sent back, "as they did prove to fit the General." The Judge gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount.

James Sweet vs. John B. Howell.—This was a suit to recover from the defendant who is a wealthy gentleman of Baltimore $75 for services rendered in attending to the purchase of a span of horses. It appeared that the defendant wanted to visit Newport, R. I., last season, and employed the plaintiff to select a pair of fast horses for the purpose of driving about that fashionable resort. A pair was selected for which the owner wanted $1,000, but was prevailed upon to take $850 from the defendant, from which sum the vendor of the horses gave the plaintiff a bonus of $50. The defendant on his return from Newport refused to pay the plaintiff, which he considered as exorbitant. The Judge awarded the plaintiff $51, which put the costs of the suit on the defendant.

D. Wemyss Jobson vs. C. C. Burr.—This was a suit by a literary gentleman to recover $100 for furnishing Foreign Correspondence to the *Daily National Democrat*. The defendant admitted that the plaintiff had done the correspondence in question, but set up that it was not to be paid for unless it suited; as it did not suit, it was not of course, to be paid for. The defendant also set up a counter-claim of $175 for advertising and special notices of a forthcoming work on the History of France, by the plaintiff. As there was proof that Mr. Jobson had ordered the *History of France* to be noticed, judgment was rendered for the defendant for $175 and the costs and an extra allowance of $10 in favor of the defendant.

LONG ISLAND.

Navy-Yard Affairs.

One of the night watchmen in the Navy-Yard, while going his rounds between 11 and 12 o'clock on Thursday night, discovered a fire in the oakum loft. The alarm was immediately given, and the fire was quickly extinguished with a few buckets of water. Upon examining the premises, it appeared evident that the fire was set designedly, by an incendiary. A bundle of oakum, with small pieces of wood, had been placed on the eve plate, under the roof, and then fire applied; and but for timely discovery by the watchman, we should now have to record the loss of another large Government building. The Navy-yard bell was rung on the first alarm being given, which caused the alarm to be given throughout the City, and several engine companies reached the Yard; but, fortunately, their services were not needed.

Workmen are now busily engaged in getting out the keel for the new war-steamer. The house in which this vessel is to be built is to be again lengthened 45 feet—making the whole length 345 feet.

The work on the *Sabine* is progressing rapidly, and it is confidently expected that she will be launched on the 15th of December next; at all events, the constructor says that he shall be ready by that date. Dredging machines are at work clearing the channel preparatory to launching. The *Independence* has been removed from her old moorings, further down the dock; and the *North Carolina* has been dropped up stream a short distance, for the same purpose.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

The Health Officer of Brooklyn reports 87 deaths for the week ending Oct. 28.

DISEASES.—Burned, casualty, dropsy, dropsy in the chest, fever, congestive fever, scarlet fever, inflammation of the brain, inflammation of the bowels, inflammation of the stomach, intemperance, palsy, teething—one each. Cholera, cholera infantum, congestion of the brain, convulsions, typhoid fever, heart disease, hooping cough, old age, premature birth, soft brain—two each. Debility, drowned, typhus fever—three each. Croup, diarrhoea, dysentery, inflammation of the lungs—four each. Dropsy in the head and spine, five each; consumption, eight; marasmus, eleven.

Males, 48; Females, 39; Adults, 35; Children, 52. Total, 87.

Lecture of Mr. Lynch.

PATRICK LYNCH, Esq., Editor of the *Irish American*, read a lecture on "The Duties and Rights of Adopted Citizens," at Mission Hall, Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, before a large audience. He reviewed the present social and moral condition of adopted citizens, inquired into the constitutional basis and character of naturalization, and discussed at length the new phase of Native Americanism, familiarly understood as Know-Nothingism. Mr. LYNCH treated his subjects in that plain, calm, conciliatory and rational spirit and manner which characterize all his writings. We understand it is the intention of the lecturer to repeat his discourse in other portions of Brooklyn, in Williamsburg, and in New-York, with a view and hope that its teachings may be brought within the reach of as many of his fellow-countrymen as possible.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1854.

The Times for the Mails.

The DAILY TIMES, (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

Reply to Mr. Wise on Slavery.

We publish in another column a reply to the letter of HENRY A. WISE in defence of American Slavery, which was published at length in the TIMES a few weeks since. It is written by a professional gentleman of New-England, whose talents and accomplishments are enlisted in the discussion of topics of public interest and importance, less frequently than those who know him could wish. The letter is long, and wholly argumentative—but it will be found to embody a sharp dissection of the reasoning of Mr. WISE, and a conclusive refutation of the sophistry by which he seeks to establish the inherent and abstract rightfulness of Slavery.

Nothing is more remarkable in the history of Slavery than the change of attitude held towards it by its defenders. Twenty years ago, such a letter as that of Mr. WISE would have created unbounded astonishment, even in the Southern States. Nobody attempted, or pretended to justify Slavery in the abstract, however earnestly they might repel the attacks of those who sought to interfere with it. Slaveholders themselves universally deprecated it as an evil—they only claimed that they were not responsible for it—that it had been fastened upon them by British avarice—that it was impossible for them to get rid of it without ruin to themselves, and infinite injury to the colored race, and that the efforts of the Abolitionists were, therefore, exceedingly unwise, unjust, and cruel towards those whom they professed to aid. Even Mr. CALHOUN himself, less than ten years ago—in 1845—repelled the intimation of Senator NILES of Connecticut that he and those who acted with him were "*the advocates of Slavery.*" "That is not the attitude," said he, "which we maintain." Mr. WISE, however, does not hesitate to place himself before the country and the world as the open advocate of Slavery upon principle. And he is sustained in this by many prominent public men, by many leading and influential presses, and by a very strong public sentiment in the Slaveholding States.

This change in Southern sentiment is to be explained partly by the opposition which Slavery has encountered on grounds of moral principle, but mainly by the growing strength and bolder ambition of the Slaveholding interest. Until within the last fifteen or twenty years Slavery has generally been regarded as a temporary evil, which it was hoped the progress of time and the course of events would eventually remove. The South so regarded it, and only sought to be relieved from the rash and violent interference of those who demanded the abolition of Slavery without regard to consequences, and thus to be left free to adopt such measures as they should deem expedient. But since that time, Slavery, as a separate and distinct interest in the country, has grown immensely strong. The annexation of Texas, the conquests from Mexico, the enhanced price of Cotton, and the general development of Southern industry have stimulated the Slave Power to new efforts and to a higher aim. It seeks now recognition, adoption and the permanent support of the National Government. This policy was first revealed by Mr. CALHOUN in his dispatch to Mr. KING in Paris,—was followed up by Mr. UPSHUR, his successor as Secretary of State, and has been pushed with extraordinary vigor and success from that day to this. Its latest triumph was the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. What its next endeavor will be time only can reveal. But it is fertile in expedients, sagacious in policy, bold, persevering and relentless in pursuit of its objects and certain of complete success, unless met by the Free States, whose interests and political power it threatens with destruction, with *more firmness and energy* than they have hitherto displayed.

The pending Election in this State will have a prodigious influence on the issue. If New-York shall throw her power into the scale of Freedom, against these new, daring and dangerous aggressions of the Slave-holding interest, they may be defeated. If she suffers herself to be even in appearance arrayed on the side of the Administration, which is at once its accomplice and tool, it will not be easy to say where its aggressions will stop.

The City Printing.

The City Charter requires that the proceedings of the Common Council, together with the proposals of the several Departments, shall be *published*. The object of this requirement is to bring the doings and wants of the City Government to the knowledge of the people. *Hitherto this provision* of the Charter has been used to support sundry partizan newspapers without circulation, *character or resources. After a much* longer delay than was justifiable or proper under the circumstances, the new Common Council *has reformed* this proceeding. It has passed an ordinance directing the Comptroller to invite proposals from the City papers to do the City advertising, and to give the contract to those papers which *will do the work at the lowest price in proportion to their City circulation.* In this way a double object will be secured;—the City acts will reach *the largest number* of people at the *lowest price.*

One of the papers which has hitherto received the benefit of the old practice,—the *National Democrat*,—thus complains of the new reform:

"The 'Reform' Common Council and the 'Reform' Board of Aldermen have succeeded in adopting a plan for the city advertising which is intended to exclude this journal from the list *of official city* papers, and which will saddle the Corporation *with sixty or seventy thousand dollars* extra, as an unnecessary expense. After this notable instance of 'reform'—this kind consideration—we may be able to impress the friends of that interest that they may *need help from quarters which they affect to despise.* We shall see. There are men also in that Board of Aldermen who joined in this Whig scheme to deprive the Democratic paper of this city of the advertising. We suppose they are 'Reform' Democrats, and we expect they will ask *Democratic votes to get reëlected. Perhaps they will get them.*"

This language vindicates the action of the Board much more forcibly than any argument we could use. The *Democrat* threatens with its partisan hostility those who have thus reformed a glaring, partisan perversion of the City Charter. The continuance of that abuse would have secured its support. Under such circumstances there is not an honest man in either Board, who has not more reason to fear its favor than its frown.

To refute the *Democrat's* statements, it is only necessary to say that the offer is just as open to that paper as to any other. If it will do the work as effectually, and as cheaply, as the other City papers, it will get the contract. If it will not—with what show of justice and of decency can it expect it?

The Eastern Question and the Liberal Movements.

The invariable recurrence of the Eastern question just after every victory gained by the reactionary party over any great revolutionary movement in Europe, is one of the most remarkable characteristics of the whole period since the universal peace. It was first observable after the suppression of the Spanish revolution in 1828, which had so great an influence upon the south, east, and partly also upon the middle of Europe. At that time the solution of the difficulties in Greece was under consideration. All the endeavors of diplomatists to settle them peacefully failed, and in 1828 the first Russo-Turkish war broke out. We encounter the Eastern question for the second time, in its European significance, after the movement caused by the French revolution of July had been suppressed throughout nearly the whole of Europe, and forced to give place to the reactionary party. Then, also, a peaceful solution of this question appeared impossible. In 1840 a universal war seemed inevitable, and was only avoided by the compliance of LOUIS PHILIPPE at the critical moment. And now the subject presents itself a third time, after the quelling of the revolutionary movements of 1848–49; and this time there is every prospect that a great and general war must take place.

Not less remarkable than this is the other fact, that the complications caused by the Eastern question have invariably developed germs of new progressive movements, which sooner or later have sought an outbreak. Thus the revolution of July followed the first Eastern question, in the period succeeding 1820. The second brought the movements subsequent to 1840, which led to the revolution of 1848. The consequences of the present complication we *cannot foresee, but, judging from past* experience, we may conclude that they will not be trifling; and may be looked for, judging from analogy, within a period of from five to eight years.

The reason of these facts lies in the nature of things. The essence of the Eastern question is this: Russia claims and endeavors to assert a preëminence, a sort of protectorship—in the first instance indeed, over Turkey alone, but with a view, ultimately to one more universal. And Russia considers herself entitled to make such a claim, because, in the struggle against the revolution, although she did not in reality take the most active part, yet she contrived to appear to do so, by assuming the position of the centre of conservatism. She reckons, accordingly upon the gratitude of the other powers, and hopes on the other hand, that they are still so occupied in completely quelling the outwardly suppressed movements in their midst, that they will have neither time nor desire to trouble themselves about *foreign politics*, nor to inquire what plans Russia is carrying on for her own aggrandizement. Besides this, she reckons on the dread of a general war, which is the more dangerous to the other Powers, because revolutionary ideas are still alive. Russia accordingly hopes, that these circumstances will cause far more concessions to be made her, than would otherwise be the case; that the terror of the uncertain results of a general war, will be greater than the apprehension of an increase of Russian power. These suppositions of Russian diplomacy are, however, not always realized. Even *if one, or perhaps two, of the Powers* should be good-natured enough, or so wanting in sagacity as to allow Russia to go on in her own way, still all are not inspired by the same inclination. England, in particular, has no reason for gratitude to Russia, and will always endeavor to effect the most anti-Russian diplomatic combinations. The consequence of this is, that differences will take place, distrust be awakened and enmity developed. This brings, as its natural consequence, the dissolution of the union of the Powers against liberal movements,—each seeks an ally in public opinion; each sees itself forced to make concessions; public opinion becomes bolder and receives a new impulse.

Thus it was between the years 1820–1840. After the three absolute powers, and finally France also, had taken in hand the task of quelling the movements in Spain and Italy, *Russia endeavored to solve the Eastern* question in her own favor, viz.: to weaken the Porte by means of the cession of Greece; *to force her, thus diminished in power, to* still greater concessions, and lastly to secure to herself such an influence, that Russia should be *de facto* ruler in Stamboul. Austria perceived the danger, and labored to counteract the plans of Russia, but war broke out at last, in spite of this, between Russia and the Porte in 1828–29. Austria then sought to effect a coalition of the Four Powers against Russia, in order to prescribe terms of peace to the latter, but succeeded only in bringing England over to her side, while Russia gained Prussia and France. This decided the dissolution of the Holy Alliance. For the moment there would be no expectation of a unanimous proceeding of the powers against liberalism. On the contrary, each of them now sought to win public opinion to its own side. Russia sympathized and coquetted with liberal ideas, and supported the ministry of MARTIGNAC in France, in 1828–29, which took a direction exactly contrary to the reactionaries; took great pains to make Austria's system of stability ridiculous, and, at the same time, to step forward as the protector of liberty, in the case of Greece. Austria, on the other hand, exposed in her journals the weakness of Russia, and thus undermined the moral significance of this power in the revolution. She even threatened to disregard the principle of legitimacy, by signifying that she would set loose the Duke of REICHSTADT against the BOURBONS in France, if the latter would not assent to her demands. The whole reactionary system dissolved, and already rendered possible the consequences of the July Revolution.

The complications of the Eastern question in the period following 1830, or rather in the year 1840, bear, it is true, a somewhat different character, as the position of the Powers towards each other had altered, but the result, in respect to liberal ideas, was identical. England and France ranged themselves this time upon the same side, whilst Austria remained neutral, and Prussia would have concluded by again joining Russia. Russia subsequently succeeded in disuniting England and France, by affecting to agree entirely with the views of the former. France was left isolated, and intentionally insulted. War seemed imminent. In this expectation, all the revolutionary sympathies in France were called forth, and the reaction suddenly disappeared. In Germany also, where war was dreaded, it was also thought necessary to make concessions. Patriotism was summoned to arise—Princes spoke of the unity of Germany, which would have cost others who ventured to do so, some years of imprisonment—a new intellectual movement announced itself, and the severe, systematic, anti-national reaction was past. War did not break out, it is true, and the reaction sought later here and there to gain a foothold, but in vain; from that moment the February Revolution in France, as well as the March Revolution in Germany, took their commencement.

This is the connection between the Eastern question and the liberal movements in Europe. The fate of the Porte is not all that depends upon its solution. Victory or defeat upon the Black Sea, or the shores of the Danube, are felt alike in Stamboul and in Vienna, Berlin, Munich, Stuttgard, Paris and London.

Oysters again—The Panic past.

"Oysters, if you please, waiter; stews for the ladies, a roast for the boys and, for ourselves, raw, with a bit of lemon." They shall do penance no longer. Pork is gross. Beef is tough. The meats in such weather as this we will not eat, except for wages. Yet our stomachs crave something that has had life in it; cabbages and potatoes leave an aching void there still. So, waiter, hurry up the oysters.

The oyster war is ended. The Sebastopol panic, though not taken, is "thoroughly invested," and it is powerless. From our *quiet let us survey the field, and see what* has been done.

It is now ten days since the announcement was published that a well-known gentleman in this City had deceased, and that his death was attributable to the use of poisonous oysters. On Sunday a similar cause was named for the death of another gentleman here, and before the week had passed five men, more or less distinguished, were said to have died of the oyster epidemic. Meanwhile physicians began to inquire into the history of the cholera cases that occurred in their practice. It was not strange that in most of them, if in circumstances at all "easy," it could be shown that the patients had within a week of sickening taken oysters. Whether the investigation was pushed to its proper extent or not—whether it was inquired whether the patients had eaten raw cabbage with their oysters at midnight, or baked beans, tripe or succotash some days afterwards, or had freely indulged in Newark champagne, old ale, or brandy of the best brand (that is, *costliest*) or poorest, (that wherein the vitriol is unpleasantly evident,) we cannot say. Of course while the news was fresh, and the stories went uncontradicted or unexplained, people passed by the shell-fish stands as they walked through the markets without buying. The floating population, and the diners-out, "did not care about oysters;" and the dealers, like the oft-quoted colored man in the play, found "their occupation gone."

It is an old saying that Error will run a league while Truth is putting on his boots. *Still Truth got them on at last and went* out to look up the facts. He found that one of the deceased gentlemen had been ill for months, and was still feeble when, six days before his death, he partook freely of oysters beside other food and drink. And of another, that he too was in bad health, when, *four* days before his death, he partook of oysters. Of the remaining three the particulars have not been published; there is room to doubt whether their sickness was induced by eating oysters, it being generally understood that an article of diet *may not* be poisonous, even if death should occur within some days of its reception into the stomach, unless it be shown that nothing beside it was taken in.

But though the doctors did not do much to enlighten us by making known the history of the cases which they charged to unwholesome oysters, chemistry has been *constrained to lift up its light upon the* subject. The following card shows the opinion of a good authority, and it will do much toward reassuring the oyster-loving public:

"The unusual excitement which now prevails against the use *of oysters, as an article of food,* has led me to make a careful investigation of the *subject, with a view of determining, if possible,* by a chemical examination or otherwise, whether there is or is not reason to suppose that any peculiarity exists in those now brought into our markets.

"For this purpose, I obtained a quantity of each of the principal kinds, and have submitted them to numerous chemical and microscopical tests, but have not detected anything whatever unusual in them. I, therefore, feel no hesitation in stating it as my belief that the oysters now brought fresh to our markets, and sold by the respectable dealers, are as innocent and wholesome a food now as at any other season.

"It is not an unusual circumstance that oysters and other shell fish, when eaten after having been kept long during the warm season, will produce serious illness, resembling cholera; but no such ill effect would be likely to arise when they are received fresh from our waters.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1854.

The City Inspector's Weekly Report, too, ought to throw some light upon the question. Week before last we all eat oysters,—eat them freely,—lovingly,—as a luxury and as a necessity,—because we loved them and because we needed them,—and that week the deaths in this City amounted to only 447. Last week, we—that is the great majority of eating men and women—refrained from oysters, and the deaths rose to 478,—an increase of 31. The cholera cases week before last were 22, last week 24,—an increase of 2; but the figures appended to the name of a disease are no sure indication of its prevalence, since a panic never fails to pass over the victims of other diseases less talked of to the one of which the world is talking, and of which the man who makes out a certificate is less unwilling to lose a patient. Then, so far as the Report would show, we would better return to our oysters in haste, and when we diet next time let it be by forswearing a less wholesome dish. Hurry up the oysters, waiter.—Let us eat at regular hours only, and then always temperately. Let us leave off the drinks that muddle the brain, heat the blood and pickle the oysters in our stomachs, and, doubtless, unless we are Know-Nothings and the awful Irish poison us, or Irish and the mysterious Know-Nothings play the Borgia trick in our dishes, notwithstanding all that we eat we shall live out our full time.

By the way, who is the old fisherman that told the Maryland papers that oysters would not fatten nor do well in a dry season. We are not acquainted with the domestic habits of the Maryland oysters, but they must differ from ours. Those that flourish in these parts, and on which we expect to feed to-night, are not land animals. On the other hand, they were until this morning buried from ten to thirty feet deep "in the bosom of the Bay." Slight showers can hardly be supposed to affect their feelings, or even heavy rains,—such as make the turnip and cauliflowers and corn start up to new life and a greener top,—to affect the tranquillity of the oyster's breast. We were ourselves led by the "old fisherman's" yarn, to hint that may be this year's oysters were not as fat as the preceding generation. But we have talked with gourmands, and many a jolly oysterman since, and they agree that fatter and fairer ones never before came to town. Who is the old fisherman? Is he a gentleman from inland, or is he an angler for trout? May we not hear from him something of the habits of the oyster of his country, which, like the oyster-plant of ours, withers, in lack of a shower, and only gets its growth when the season is a wet one?

Flesh in Man's Obdurate Heart.

It is pleasing to see men who have been known in political life for some years resuming their tastes for domestic enjoyments and private life. The Hards lately nominated AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., for Mayor of this City. Probably they thought, as we did, that Mr. SCHELL would not object to an election. Possibly he thought so himself; but, on taking it into leisurely consideration, the enjoyments of home and the charms of *private life loom up too large an* obstacle, and Mr. SCHELL, with a heart that overflows with gratitude, gracefully begs to be excused from serving.

Mr. WILLIAM A. WALKER, of the Seventh District, finding that there are two Congressional nominees of the same political name in his district, "hastens to avail himself of the privilege" of withdrawing. But here it is not simply a dictate of his personal wishes, but an instinct that he cannot repel, to do his duty by the party. Happy day, when the *duties* of politicians have come to be their highest *privileges*. Instances of this sort thicken about us daily. We surely see the blush of the Millenial morning. How the old fellows that abused each other, and thought it no sin to hate while they cursed, because of political differences, in the days of JAY and RUTLEDGE and BURR and JEFFERSON, must take shame to their hearts and confusion to their faces when they read *our political reports!* We venture that if every nominee in town should decline, his sole reasons would be "the good of the party," the pressure of private business," "domestic relations," or an anxious "care for the health of the commonwealth."

Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The Academy of Music in Fourteenth-street resumes operations again to-night. Signor MARIO's protracted indisposition has been a source of great disappointment to the *habitues* of the up-town establishment, and we need scarcely say of serious loss to the management.

To-night Madame GRISI will appear in another of those characters which have by their great tragic power given to her interpretation of them a world wide popularity. ROSSINI's "Semiramide" is to be produced. This opera, although only in two acts, abounds in situations for artistic and scenic effect. Mr. HACKETT has availed himself of this circumstance, and has prepared entirely new and splendid costumes and properties; an augmented chorus and orchestra, a corps de ballet, a grand military band, and other auxiliaries for the procession, &c.

If half the resources of this immense establishment are called into requisition, there will be to-night a *mise en scene* which cannot be approached elsewhere on the American continent.

ENGLISH OPERA.—The Broadway Theatre was densely packed with human beings on Saturday evening—the occasion being the final appearance this season of Miss LOUISA PYNE, and her benefit.

Three weeks only have elapsed since this lady made her *debut* in America; in that time she has acquired a legitimate popularity unparalleled in the history of music. The demonstration on Saturday night exceeded anything we have ever witnessed. It is a common and substantial charge against our audiences that they are too cold. European *artistes*, accustomed to receive applause for certain well studied efforts, *make the effects, but don't get the applause here.* A singular habit of not expressing delight until they are delighted has made our audiences somewhat unpopular. But when they have reason to be satisfied, and feel *themselves justified in indulging any exuberant enthusiasm*, they know how to do it thoroughly. Saturday night's audience was by far the most enthusiastic and demonstrative we have ever seen assembled in an American theatre.

AUBER's charming opera of the "Crown Diamonds" was placed on the stage for the occasion. Having been produced merely for Miss PYNE's benefit, it would be unfair to speak of its general rendition with anything like critical strictness. Evidently it had not been sufficiently rehearsed, and neither chorus or orchestra were what they should be. There were, however, no palpable break-downs—lack of power and precision being the only observable defects. We must except Mr. REEVES from this general concession. This gentleman manifested the same happy faculty of forgetting his part—words, music, everything—that he has displayed on every occasion of his appearance before a New-York audience. It may be questionable how far he is a desirable member of the company.

Of the leading characters by Messrs. HARRISON and BORRANI, and Miss LOUISA PYNE and Miss PYNE we have little, to say except that they were all good. We scarcely expected to hear AUBER's music so easily rendered by Mr. HARRISON, and we were like every one else in the house, *surprised* at the perfection of Miss LOUISA PYNE's vocalism. Mr. BORRANI made a picturesque *Rebolledo*, and sang with more discretion than usual. This gentleman has a penchant, however, of dragging the time in solo singing, and another of singing too loud in concerted pieces. On Saturday evening these defects were not very apparent. Miss PYNE being excellently throughout.

The feature of the evening was the marvellous execution of [illegible] in the Scena by Miss LOUISA PYNE. As an exhibition of perfect vocalism, [illegible] has probably never been surpassed. It exhibited in a wonderful degree the remarkable cultivation of Miss L. PYNE's organ, embracing as it does every note of an extensive soprano range. This air, with its variations, presents every difficulty and defeat an ambitious artist has to overcome. The evident facility with which Miss LOUISA PYNE gave it—not a single effort being perceptible—can only be described as marvellous. The last variation, moving entirely in semitones, first in the full, then in the half voice—could not have been played on a flute with equal precision.

[illegible] was a perfect burst of applause. The house rose en masse and gave repeated and prolonged cheers. Handkerchiefs and hats were waved, bouquets thrown and a *furore* produced which has never been equalled in our remembrance. The curtain again ascended and Miss L. PYNE repeated the last variation. There was a recurrence of the preceding scene, and only after twice reappearing before the curtain was Miss LOUISA PYNE permitted to retire to her dressing-room.

The Opera season at the Broadway has now terminated. It will, we are informed, recommence in about three months. In the meantime, the troupe will employ themselves in the cities of Philadelphia and Boston. They commence in Philadelphia to-night.

To-night, the charming comedienne, Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, commences an engagement in this house. She appears in the pieces "Milly, the Maid of the Milking Pail," and the "Young Actress."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The renowned "BATEMAN Children," assisted by the "ROUSSET Sisters," offer an excellent bill for to-night. The BATEMANS appear in a new drama, written expressly for them, called "Young America." This drama has been prepared with care, and has new scenery, costumes, and a powerful cast of adult performers.

We hear it rumored that an English Opera will be commenced here in a fortnight. The Prima Donna—Mdlle NAU.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—To-night Mr. WALLACK reproduces one of his most successful Shakespearian revivals, "Much Ado about Nothing." This admirable comedy was one of the great features of last season. It is placed on the stage in a manner that is not even attempted by any other management in New-York. The caste is essentially the same as last season, except that the new comedienne, Miss BENNETT, sustains the character of *Beatrice*.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—"David Copperfield" here for the first piece; afterwards the musical farce of the "Poor Soldier," with the original songs by Miss MACARTHY, a very promising vocalist.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Under the management of Mr. EDDY we expect a favorable change in the numerical character of the audiences here. He will, we hope, perceive the necessity of having a good stock company in addition to an occasional star. The more a management can depend on itself, the greater the prosperity it may anticipate. A recognition of this fact is the announcement to-night of a new drama called the "Mystic Bell of Rouquevelles." This work has been placed on the stage (it is stated) with care, and will afford us a criterion of what may be expected from *the experience of the new manager.* If it is not better than what has already been done, there is no hope for the Metropolitan Theatre.

Madame ISADORA CLARK announces a concert in Brooklyn to-morrow evening at the Athenæum. There is so much to be admired in the native quality of the lady's voice, and the scheme of her concert is so *recherche* and admirable, that we cannot doubt she will prove a welcome visitant to our Brooklyn friends.

MINSTRELS.—We cannot undertake to say which Company of Ethiopian Minstrels offers the best bill for to-night. They are all good and worthy of the liberal patronage they receive.

CASTLE GARDEN AMPHITHEATRE.—An additional troupe of equestrians has been engaged for this establishment—the troupe of R. SANDS & Co. There have been great gatherings during the past week, and every one seems highly satisfied with this extensive equestrian establishment. There is an entire change of programme.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—In the afternoon the farce of "Who speaks First?" and that of "*Away with Melancholy*." In the evening "*All that Glitters is not Gold.*"

The grand exhibition of Foreign Poultry attracts and delights crowds every day.

City Missions.

A meeting in behalf of the New-York City Tract Society was held last evening, in the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Bleecker and Amos-streets. The services were opened by Rev. Mr. JACKSON, (Missionary,) reading the 14th chapter of St. Luke, after which Rev. Mr. HORDON, (Missionary,) offered an appropriate prayer. Rev. Mr. JACKSON said, that he deeply regretted to announce that the venerable pastor of the Church, Dr. MARSELUS, was prevented being present, through sickness. He aimed in his remarks to show the necessity and utility of the Society, from the fact that in the Ninth Ward, one of the most extensive in the City, numbering nearly 40,000 persons—out of that number, estimating all who attend the different churches of the ward, at the outside, at 15,000, leaves a residue of 25,000 persons, who neglect the precepts of the Gospel.

The Society aims at the salvation of all, distributes the sacred scriptures, feeds and educates the poor, and endeavors to administer consolation to the bruised and wounded heart. He then urged those of the congregation who wished to enlist themselves in the good work to do so, and that the end would crown their labors.

Rev. Mr. HORDON briefly reviewed the workings of the Society, and showed the deficiency of laborers in the cause of man's regeneration, although it was in existence for a period of more than 20 years, and enjoyed the confidence of all the Churches in their midst. But what it most needed, was the support of individual Christians, that visiters, as at present, may not have more on their hands than they can attend to. He also urged the necessity of coöperation on the part of well-thinking Christians. The meeting closed with prayer.

A Lady Lecturer.

MRS. TRACY CUTLER, who has some fame in the West and abroad as a lecturer, lectures to-morrow night at the Tabernacle. Her subject is—"Republicanism, and the Relation of the United States to the World." The Catholic question will receive attention in course of her remarks. Mrs. CUTLER was the Mrs. TRACY, of Columbus, Ohio, long connected with the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of that place. She corresponded, when in Europe, with the *Saturday Visiter*, Mrs. SWISSHELM's paper, and with the *Statesman* also, we have been told. Some readers may remember the report of a speech which she made in Derby, England, two years ago, when, on occasion of a contested election, a row was bred that was likely to result badly for the poor fellows who refused to hear America abused. The novelty of a speech from a woman on such an occasion sufficed to hush the tumult. The advertisement tells the price of admittance.

☞ We trust that Ladies who have occasion to purchase Laces, or other articles of dress, will not fail to notice the advertisement of Madame RUTKAI KOSSUTH, under the head of Business Notices.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE SALE of DESHLER'S CELEBRATED TASTELESS PILLS FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Owing to the unexampled demand for this new specific for fever and ague, a wholesale and retail dépôt has been opened at No. 341 Broadway, nearly opposite the Tabernacle. The inventor of the remedy, Mr. DESHLER, will be in constant attendance, and advice to meet the particular cases of fever and ague patients will be given gratuitously by him.

These pills are warranted to cure the worst cases.

Orders from the City trade, and from dealers generally, are respectfully solicited.

C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 341 Broadway.

FRENCH MERINOS AND SAXONY PLAIDS.—[illegible] pieces of Lupin's French Merino at 75 cents and $1 from Auction, at 20 per cent. less than cost of importation; [illegible] pieces of Saxony and Merino Plaid, of the newest combinations, rich colors, from 50 cents to 68 cents per yard; [illegible] pieces, high colors, at 37 cents per yard.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.—Those in want of these articles should call and examine the assortment offered at No. 104 Bowery. The THREE-THREADED GOODS, manufactured by the undersigned, deserve a trial, [illegible]

A. RANKIN & CO., [illegible]

[illegible] HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER [illegible] [illegible] for the accommodation of [illegible]

MRS. RUTKAI KOSSUTH HAVING MADE A reduction in the prices of her large and elegant stock of goods, would invite the ladies of New-York to call and examine them. She has on hand:

Fine French Embroideries in Collars and Inner Lace.
Thread Collars, Black Chantilly.
Point d'Alençon and Point d'Angleterre.
Valenciennes and Mechlin Laces.
Elegant Mantillas and Sleeves in point lace.
Thread lace capes, Chemisettes.
Fine Adele tresses and headdresses.
French flowers.
Head dresses.
Shawls and Mantles.

All which she will sell as low as they can be purchased elsewhere, at her rooms, No. 106 9th-st., first building west of Broadway.

N. B.—Head dresses, chemisettes and sleeves made to order.

GREAT BARGAINS.

[illegible] LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.

Elegant velvet, and tapestry carpeting from the recent large auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles velvet, [illegible] per yard.
[illegible]
New styles Brussels, [illegible] per yard.
New styles 3-ply, [illegible] per yard.
New styles superfine Ingrain, [illegible] to 7s. per yard.
Ingrain, [illegible] per yard.

Also a large stock of [illegible] oil cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade equally low.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., cheap side.

SILKS! SILKS!—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. WILL offer 200 pieces of Plaid Silks, from 50 cents to $1 a yard—of superior quality and choice patterns; 200 pieces [illegible] choice coloring; 100 pieces [illegible] per yard; 50 pieces Black Gros de Rhine and Italian Silk, [illegible]

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

FURTHER TESTIMONY FROM PENNSYLVANIA in favor of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. The great remedy known for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and diseases arising from a disordered Liver and Stomach.

Dr. GILES, [illegible], May, 1851, said: "I have used, myself, half-a-dozen bottles of your German Bitters for liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned, and afflicted with spasms, from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will entirely cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes, May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with nervous debility, intestinal weakness and costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles, according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took of your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

T. A. GALT, Strasburg, Pa., Oct. 1, 1851, said: "I have sold all the German Bitters left by your Agent; it has given great satisfaction; many among us bear testimony of its worth."

BANNER BEATY, Clarion, Pa., Oct. 8, 1851, said: "Your Bitters are without doubt a good medicine. Our Editor here has used [illegible] speaks highly of its effects."

C. J. CURTIS, Westford, Pa., May 15, 1851, said: "Please send another supply of Bitters—they give universal satisfaction, and I do not like to be without them."

O. CROMIE, [illegible], Sullivan County, Pa., May 18, 1852, said: "Your German Bitters has given general satisfaction, and I find it is a medicine that I can recommend with confidence."

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. [illegible] Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 80 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, McKISSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.—A NEW DISCOVERY, which will stimulate and invigorate, but not intoxicate. Dr. HAM'S INVIGORATING SPIRIT. This delicious beverage is the most valuable discovery in the medical science, the moment it is taken it refreshes the drooping spirits, invigorates the whole system, cures Dyspepsia, Colic, and Heart-Burn, by a few doses. Persons troubled with nervousness, fainting spells, weakness, lassitude, and loss of energy, will find its powerful efficacy [illegible]

EPICURES

who are afflicted with pains in the stomach and bowels, and who feel a heavy load in the stomach after eating a favorite dish, will find instant relief after taking a dose of this delicious, invigorating spirit. Persons afflicted with a morbid appetite for intoxicating drinks, and who are subject to delirium tremens, will find a quick and effective cure in Dr. HAM'S INVIGORATING SPIRIT. Price $1 per bottle. Prepared by DARIUS HAM, M. D. Sold by Radway & Co., No. 162 Fulton-st.; Jas. Ones, corner Jane and Hudson-sts.; [illegible] corner of Hudson and Hammond-sts.; Mrs. Hayes, No. [illegible], Brooklyn, and by Druggists everywhere.

ATTENTION, LADIES—BONNETS, LADIES' fashionable, elegant, irreproachable bonnets (we know that such a beginning as this will command your attention) are to be had some fifty per cent. under the regular prices asked by the leading milliners. If you step in at No. 20 or No. 22 John-st., you will find the large show rooms of Mr. E. T. WILDE, manufacturer and importer of Millinery, filled with superb bonnets of the newest styles, artificial flowers suitable to the season, rich French ribbons, feathers, &c., and will learn on inquiry, that the selling prices are lower than you could have hoped for in your most economical moods. Mr. WILDE employs some 300 young ladies, we believe, in his manufactory, and does not wish to discharge them at a time when *business is dull*, and they might find it difficult to procure work elsewhere. Hence his determination to sell at cost or under, in order to succeed by this means a flow of custom which could not otherwise be anticipated in these dull times. Milliners who are not suited [illegible] will not neglect this opening for extraordinary bargains.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—HORACE WATERS' improved Pianos—having greater power, brilliancy, and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make, than any other Pianos in the United States. T. Gilbert & Co.'s Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian, with iron frames and circular scales; Hallett & Cumston's Pianos, (of the old firm of Hallett & Co.;) S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodeons. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. Prices $60, $60, $75, $90, $75, $100, $125, &c., to $175. Beautiful Pianos, which have been rented but a short time, will be sold very low. Each instrument guaranteed. A large discount made for cash. To suit some purchasers, monthly payments will be taken. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. Pianos to rent.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

NOTICE.

In addition to the great bargains in Silks, mentioned in another advertisement, the Subscribers will open on MONDAY, Oct. 30,

FIVE CASES OF RICH SILKS,

of an entirely novel style. Also, Three Cases of FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, of the latest Paris mode,

In CHEMIZETTES,
COLLARS,
SLEEVES, &c., &c.

Just received by the steamship Africa.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway.

TO CASH BUYERS OF CLOTHING FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE.—A wholesale business of great extent, conducted on the cash principle, both as regards purchases of goods and sales of clothing, enables us to offer extraordinary advantages to country clothing houses who desire the purchase for ready money. Our stock for the present Fall and Winter is large and fashionable, comprising every variety of material, size and style, and our prices are such as present great inducements to wholesale purchasers.

F. B. ROGERS & CO., Corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts.

ONLY ONE DAY LEFT—LAST OF THE BEAUTIFUL Lake and Building Lots. These 500 building lots, with 100 farms, will be divided among 500 subscribers on the 1st of November, 1854. $15 secures four building lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a farm of from 2 to 20 acres. Hundreds are living in unhealthy apartments, and paying all their earnings for rent, who may now secure a delightful and healthy homestead near the City. Apply at once to CHARLES WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

POWDER-PROOF LOCKS—THEIR VALUE.—THE office of Mr. JOHN FREEMAN, coal dealer, No. 236 West 28th-st., was entered on the night of the 23d October, 1854, by breaking through the door, and the valuable books and money were secured in one of Stearns & Co.'s Salamander Safes, with Yale's improved powder-proof Locks, which the robbers in vain attempted to blow open with powder. They then tried the premises [illegible]. Safes like the above for sale by

STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—The Fur season having opened, the attention of ladies is invited to the large and comprehensive assortment of Muffs, Victorines, Cloaks, Sleeves, &c., at the Bazaar, including every species of Fur, rare as common, and all made up in the best styles as now worn in Paris for the coming Winter.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. [illegible], St. Nicholas Hotel.

MELODIONS—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons place them far in advance of any other make of this class of instruments. They are tuned in the equal temperament, and are admirably adapted to the use of lecture, club or lodge rooms.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

WINTER CLOTHING.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL dispose of the balance of his stock of first quality ready-made Clothing, comprising Overcoats, Business Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., at wholesale prices, with a view of reëntering the more premises at the old stand, No. 231 Broadway, on the 1st of February, with an entire new stock. WM. T. JENNINGS, Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-st.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. [illegible] Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have just received from auction 5,000 Lace and Muslin, which will be sold for a few days at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation. Also, De Laines, Damask, Cornices, Curtain Materials and Window Shades, *at a great reduction in prices.*

PERHAM'S TROUPE ANNOUNCE THAT THIS will be the last week of the laughable Pantomime. Therefore, our readers should embrace the remaining opportunities—it is one of the most amusing burlesques that we have seen in a long time. An entire change of programme in the concert is announced for this evening.

A TREMENDOUS CHARGE NOT ONLY DRIVES an enemy from the field [illegible] a customer from a store. Being aware of this, SMITH BROTHERS, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., are now selling their elegant Fall Clothing [illegible] the establishment [illegible]

THAT "KNOWLEDGE IS WEALTH," MAY [illegible] EVANS, [illegible] Clothing [illegible] a saving of 50 per cent. on your purchase of clothing you buy, if you buy of him. You may know this and be put so to buy go and see.

NEW MUSIC.—"HAD I THE WINGS OF A FAIRY," "One Gentle Word," and "Minnie Gray," three very choice songs by STEPHEN C. GLOVER, sung by [illegible] Opera Troupe with great success. [illegible] 25 cents each. Music sent by mail post-paid.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS FOR use in cold or wet weather. Also, ladies' lined gloves and knitting sleeves and mitts, a certain cure for rough and chapped hands. For sale at all the rubber stores, and to the trade only, at No. 24 John-st., up stairs.

PIANO-FORTES MANUFACTURED BY J. P. WAKE & Co., No. [illegible] [illegible]-street, New-York. Round [illegible] tone and touch [illegible] in the world, fully warranted, and for sale at a bargain for cash or approved paper.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds [illegible] DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column.

CLOTHING.—HEWIT, COULSON & CO.'S [illegible] No. 155 Fulton and No. 48 Ann-sts.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

Municipal Reform Nominations.—[illegible] For [illegible]—JASON C. PIERCE. For [illegible]—ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD. For [illegible]—FRANCIS R. TILLOU. For [illegible]—WILLIAM D. BEEBE. For [illegible]—GEORGE IRELAND, JR. For [illegible]—SYLVANUS [illegible]. For District Attorney—A. OAKEY HALL. For [illegible]—DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Fifth Ward—REGULAR DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS. For Congress—GUY R. PELTON. For Assembly—THOMAS E. SMITH. For Alderman—ABRAM M. BININGER. For Councilmen. 8th District—JOHN M. BENNETT. 9th District—GEORGE A. BARNEY. 10th District—WILLIAM J. BOGGS. For Assessor—JOHN D. KINGSEY. For Commissioner of Common Schools—CHARLES S. ZAPPEN. For Inspector of Common Schools—LEMUEL W. PARKES. For Trustees of Common Schools—ALBERT L. DE CAMP, CHARLES O. NOTT, JAMES M. TUTHILL. For Constables—CHARLES W. WATTS, STEPHEN JONES. LEMUEL W. PARKES, Chairman. J. WOOLSEY BROWN, Secretary.

Fifth Congressional District.—VIIth and XIIIth Wards and Williamsburgh. REGULAR WHIG NOMINATION. For Congress. THOMAS R. WHITNEY.

Eighth Ward.—At a Regular Meeting of the VIIIth Ward Whig Charter Convention, the following candidates for Councilmen were unanimously chosen: 1st and 2d Districts....HORATIO N. WILD. 3d and 4th Districts....DAVID COLEMAN. 5th and 6th Districts....JOSEPH D. MARTIN. 7th and 8th Districts....WM. W. WHITE. B. HENDRICKSON, Chairman.

At a meeting of the Charter Convention of the 9th Ward, held at the Adriatic on Tuesday evening, Oct. 10, 1854, the following nominations were unanimously made: For Alderman—WM. H. ALBERTSON. For Councilmen. 31st District—JOHN A. CREGIER. 32d District—OLIVER T. WARDELL. 33d District—SAMUEL A. CUNNINGHAM. 34th District—WILLIAM E. STEPHENS. For Assessor—NELSON D. THAYER. For Constables—JOHN D. MURPHY, WM. KUGLER. For School Commissioner—JACOB CHOLWELL. For School Trustees. JAMES N. TOWNSEND, CHARLES S. WRIGHT, (full term,) WM. M. GEDNEY, (to fill vacancy.) For School Inspector—EDWARD H. SENIOR. E. H. SENIOR, Chairman. N. D. THAYER, Secretary.

Ninth Assembly District.—Eleventh Ward Independent Whig Nomination for Assembly, Capt. ENOCH STEVENS.

Eleventh Ward.—At an adjourned meeting of the Whig Nominating Convention for the 9th Assembly District, was held on Friday evening, Oct. 27, to hear the report of the Committee appointed to wait on RICHARD L. LARREMORE, Esq., and inform him of his nomination for the Assemblyman. The following letter was received from that gentleman:

To the Chairman of the Whig Assembly Nominating Convention:

SIR: I have received, through your Committee, notice of my nomination as Assemblyman for the 9th Assembly District. Grateful as I am for the unmerited honor you have conferred upon me, I regret the necessity that constrains me to decline its acceptance. That sphere, upon a profession alike arduous and exacting, and at an age which requires the most rigid application to ensure success, I trust the motives that prompt me to this step will be duly appreciated by you and those whom you represent. While I feel deeply sensible of the important trusts [illegible] would assign me, I am confident the course I have adopted will ultimately meet with your approval. I am, with great respect, Your obedient servant,

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1854. RICHARD L. LARREMORE.

On motion, Mr. LARREMORE's resignation was accepted, and the Convention again proceeded to ballot for Assemblymen. ROBERT J. JIMMERSON received the unanimous vote of the Convention, and accepted the same. Whereupon the Convention adjourned sine die. JOHN P. DONKLIN, Chairman. A. GARRISON, Secretary.

Twelfth Ward—DEMOCRATIC WHIG REGULAR NOMINATIONS.—The Whig Charter Committee met at Jackson's Hotel, on 17th Oct., and unanimously nominated the following ticket: For Councilman—GEORGE W. JENKINS. For Assessor—RODERICK A. KNOX. For School Commissioners—R. C. ANDRUS and WM. DUNNING. For Inspector—JOHN C. HOBBY. For Trustees—E. H. BROWN, W. S. JENNINGS, A. C. JUDSON and T. A. RICHMOND. For Constables—JOHN E. FARRINGTON, JOHN HELMS. For Inspectors of Election. 1st District—John Gilliland and [illegible]. 2d District—Joseph [illegible] and [illegible] Madden. 3d District—Wm. Oakley and C. W. Van Voorhis. 4th District—T. [illegible] Jackson and J. C. Roetright. 5th District—R. A. Knox and D. Kelam. JOHN C. HOBBY, Chairman. WALTER OAKLEY, Secretary.

City Reform Nominations—Twelfth Ward.—For Councilman—CHARLES [illegible]. For Assessor—WILLIAM CRAWFORD. For Constables—JOHN E. FARRINGTON, LUTHER S. BINGHAM. For School Commissioners—RODERICK C. ANDRUS, WILLIAM DUNNING. For Inspector—ABRAHAM A. SLOVER. For Trustees—CORNELIUS BERRIAN, JAMES DAVIS, WILLIAM S. JENNINGS, HENRY PATTERSON. For Member of Assembly—JOHN M. REED. JAMES MACKEAN, Chairman. WM. S. CARMAN, Secretary.

Thirteenth Ward—INDEPENDENT WHIG NOMINATIONS. For Assembly—MARCUS P. FERRIS. For Alderman—JOHN B. RYERSON. For Councilmen. 23d District—WM. LLOYD. 24th District—WM. A. WALKER. 25th District—SAMUEL ATKINSON. For [illegible]—JOHN MARTIN. For School Commissioner—AUGUSTUS MORAND. For School Trustees—STEPHEN B. HALSEY, ALONZO G. REYNOLDS. For School Inspector—JAS. B. ANDREWS. For Constables—DAVID SAFFIN, WILLIAM B. NORTON. For Inspectors at Election. 1st District—John M. Griffiths, Edward B. Hammond. 2d District—Geo. W. Wood, George Smith. 3d District—Andrew Craft, Robert C. Brown. 4th District—Eliphalet Lyon, David Tappan. 5th District—Robert Paterson, Thos. Kennedy. 6th District—Thos. C. Gould, Geo. M. Kloss. R. J. BOYD, Chairman. T. C. GOULD, Secretary.

Fifteenth Ward Municipal Reform Association.—At a meeting of the Committee held THIS EVENING the following Ticket was unanimously adopted: For Alderman—WILLIAM CHAUNCEY. For Councilmen. 39th District—WM. M. VERMILYE. 40th District—OTIS D. SWAN. 41st District—EDWIN B. BROWN. For Assessor—RODERICK SEDGWICK, Jr. For Commissioner of Common Schools—JAMES W. UNDERHILL. For Trustees of Common Schools—JAMES D. OLIVER, LINUS W. STEVENS, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr. For Inspector of Common Schools—JOHN L. MASON. A. R. WETMORE, Chairman. JOHN W. BEYCE, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1854.

Fifteenth Ward American Reform Nominations. Alderman—JAMES D. OLIVER. Councilmen—39th District—LAWRENCE M. VAN WART. Councilmen—40th District—RUFUS C. KEMP. Councilmen—41st District—CHARLES C. ALLEN. Assessor—NATHAN LOBDELL. Commissioner—Dr. S. [illegible]. Inspector—JAMES B. SWORDS. Trustees—ABRAHAM [illegible], LUKE KELLY, SILAS B. FURBUSH, Sr. Constables—GEORGE W. BOGART, JAMES KING. [illegible] LYEE, Chairman. J. B. BACON, Secretary.

Seventeenth Ward Democratic Charter.—At a meeting of the National Democratic Ward Committee of the XVIIth Ward, held at Hermitage Hall, corner of Allen and Houston-sts., on Friday evening, the 27th inst., it was unanimously Resolved, That the Charter ticket headed JAMES E. BENSEL for Alderman, was the only regular ticket, and that all Democrats friendly to regular nominations be urged to support it. JACOB ROYCE, Chairman.

Twentieth Ward—REFORM NOMINATIONS.—At a very large and enthusiastic meeting, held at Continental Hall, on the evening of Oct. 26, the following ticket was unanimously adopted: For Congress—THOMAS CHILDS, Jr. For Assembly, XIVth District—THOMAS MANSON. For Police Justice, XIIth District—WILLIAM S. DAVISON. For Councilman, LIst District—JAMES T. COVENHOVEN. For Councilman, LIId District—FRANCIS M. CURRY. For Councilman, LIIId District—DANIEL D. CONOVER. For Assessor—DANIEL HOGENCAMP. For Constables—WALTER SMITH, LAMBERT BECK, Jr. For School Commissioner—BOLTIS M. FOWLER. For School Inspector—PETER VOORHIES. For School Trustees—JAMES KEARNEY, JAMES A. FURGUSSON, SAMUEL J. GOODENOUGH, THOS. H. PARTRIDGE. BOLTIS M. FOWLER, Chairman pro tem. J. F. WILLIAMS, JOHN BULLOCK, Secretaries.

Theo. Lydecker,	H. [illegible] Okey,	Samuel Walter,
Jacob P. Ackerman,	John G. Carr,	Jno. Lippencott,
William Z. Green,	Jas. W. LeRoy,	C. S. Fisk,
Geo. E. Husted,	John Bullock,	J. S. Luddington,
Wm. E. Rowland,	[illegible] Burnett,	Ira D. Miller,
Geo. A. Gorham,	W. H. Mason,	Edward Bruce,
D. F. Morse,	O. Ware,	David S. Baker,
John Howe,	[illegible]	B. S. Read,
W. A. Seely,	[illegible] Foster,	S. A. [illegible],
R. A. Burlingame,	Isaac Wright,	T. Manson,
R. D. Hutchings,	Corn's Loper,	Gilbert T. Smith,
Theo. Mount,	T. Beecher,	L. Martin,
H. D. Coleman,	Jas. A. Furgusson,	Wm. H. Peabody,
Jno. B. Richardson,	Walter Smith,	John Blakeney,
Jacob Ackerson,	Jno. Dusenbury,	John Ransdell,
Leonard Ransdell,	[illegible] Johnson,	Chas. B. Rice,
Chas. C. Adams,	E. Crosby,	Thos. Butler,
S. J. Schoonmaker,	J. J. Gerbits,	R. Dennison,
	and 24 others.	

Congressional.—FIFTH DISTRICT.—7th and 13th Wards and Williamsburgh. Regular Whig Nomination. For Congress—GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

KNICKERBOCKER BILLS taken at par for Dry Goods at GEORGE KEYES', No. 343 8th-av. Just received from auction, a lot of Black Silks at 4s. 6d.; 20 pieces Plaid do at 6s., worth 7s. 6d.; long and square Broche Shawls, at less than the cost of importation; French Merinoes at 6s. 6d.; Paramattas, Alpacas, De Laines, Flannels, Blankets, Domestic Goods, &c.

TO TARGET EXCURSIONISTS.—Handsome prizes, consisting of all the usual articles, in new and beautiful styles, furnished at the lowest prices, by SQUIRE, LANDER & Co., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Redding's Russia Salve.—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions at very low rates. Descriptive Price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.—PARSONS & CO., of Flushing, near New-York, have extended their grounds and cultivation very largely for some years, and now offer for sale a larger variety and quantity than they have before offered, of well-known and rare varieties of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs. For catalogues apply by mail.

$40,000 Worth of Lumber—Comprising a general assortment of all kinds, for sale cheap, in quantities to suit purchasers, by O. HOUSE, Commission Merchant and Broker, No. 88 10th-av., between 14th and 15th-sts.

Health, Life and Vigor Secured.—DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will remove with wonderful rapidity, every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus; restores the appetite, renews the strength, hardens the muscles, braces the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, recruits the mental energies, banishes despondency, imparts to the attenuated frame a more robust appearance, allays irritation, calms the disturbed imagination, builds up the shattered constitution, and may be taken without fear by the feeblest maiden, wife or mother, as it is composed solely of the juices of rare Oriental herbs, potent only to invigorate, exhilarate and restore.

If the system has become relaxed by improper indulgences, the Cordial will infuse a more vigorous vitality into every organ. The lassitude resulting from late hours or too close application to labor of any kind, is quickly removed by its action, and ladies engaged in sedentary occupations, and subjected to inconvenience therefrom, will find it a safe and healthy stimulant. Where the circulation of the blood is sluggish, or any of the functions of the body are suspended or imperfectly performed, it will restore the natural action and communicate permanent energy to the secretive and distributive organs.

CAUTION.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL has been counterfeited by some unprincipled persons.

In future all the genuine Cordial will have the proprietor's facsimile pasted over the cork of each bottle, and the following words blown in the glass: DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL, C. H. RING, PROPRIETOR, N. Y.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Notice to Mariners.—A new Light-vessel of about 250 tons burthen, painted cream color outside, with the words Minot's Ledge painted in large black letters on each side, will be placed near Minot's Ledge, on or about the 25th of October instant, to take the place of the Light-vessel now station there.

The vessel is about 100 feet long; 24 feet beam; rail 9 ft. 6 inches above water; two masts; mastheads painted white, with a hoop from day mark at each mast-head painted red.

The mast-heads are 51 feet above the level of the sea; hoop from day marks 55 feet 6 inches. She is fitted with two lanterns, each having eight lamps and reflectors, and will show two lights 41 feet 6 inches above the level of the sea—one on each mast.

SCITUATE LIGHT-HOUSE.

At the time of exhibiting two lights on board of the Minot's Ledge Light-vessel, the present Red Light at Scituate will be changed to a White Light (natural color.)

By order of the Light-House Board:
A. A. HOLCOMB, Lieut. U. S. N., Inspector 2d L. H. District.
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, Boston, Oct. 18, 1854.

Western Farm League.—A number of gentlemen in this City, being about to emigrate to the State of Iowa, and being anxious to take with them the advantages of an established neighborhood, have organized themselves into a company as above. The benefits secured by this combination to each of its members will be a farm at Government price, in a thickly settled locality, adjoining an extensive settlement, offering ample opportunity for the friendly interchange of kind offices and all the blessings of society, and a mart for the disposal of the products of the soil. Iowa is a free State, and in the fertility of its soil, the magnificence of its prairies, its unbounded mineral wealth, presents inducements to the emigrant not surpassed, if equalled, by any in the world. Those who would exchange a life of toil and penury for one of absolute and honorable independence, are most cordially invited to become members. The second public meeting of this League will be held at Union Building, No. 165 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7½ o'clock, when the objects of the League will be explained in a manner that must be highly interesting to all. THOS. W. FIELD, President.

New-York Medical College, East 13th-st.—The Winter Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Introductory by Prof. E. H. Parker, M. D.

FACULTY.
HORACE GREEN, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
E. H. DAVIS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
B. FORDYCE BARKER, M. D., Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Operations of Surgery.
E. R. PEASLEE, M. D., Professor of General, Descriptive and Microscopic Anatomy.
E. H. PARKER, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
JOEL PARKER, LL. D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.
D. S. CONANT, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
ADAM ZEUNER and CHARLES I. HOPKINS, Chemical Assistants. GEO. WOOD, President Board of Trustees.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, Secretary.

Third Brigade First Division N. Y. S. Militia.—BRIGADE ORDER.—New-York, Oct. 13, 1854.—In general order of 21st July, was announced the death of the late Adjutant General R. E. TEMPLE. As a tribute to his memory, the officers of this Brigade will wear the usual badge of mourning (crape upon the left arm and sword hilt) for six months from date of this order. The several Regiments of this Brigade will parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, for inspection and review, on TUESDAY, 31st inst. Tompkins-square is the ground chosen for the parade, which will take place in the following order:
Ninth Regiment, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
Seventh Regiment, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Eighth Regiment, at 2½ o'clock, P. M.
The Brigade Staff will assemble at the Quarters of the Brigadier General, at 8½ o'clock, A. M. By order
WM. HALL, Brigadier General.
J. S. COCKS, Brigadier Inspector.

To Bad Writers.—There are in New-York some thousands of young gentlemen whose position would be much improved by becoming first-rate business penmen. By the kindness of the Mercantile Library Association the subscriber is permitted the use of their Lecture room in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when he will be happy to prove to them that the highest degree of skill may be easily and certainly acquired by all, without regard to natural talent, and without even the possibility of failure. The company of all interested is respectfully solicited. W. S. MACLAUREN, Writing Master.

A Whisper to the Ladies.
Are your cheeks with pimples marred?
Is your brow with freckles starred?
Are there blotches on your neck?
Or does tan your bosom speck?
Is your skin of saffron tint?
If so, we would gently hint,
Beauty may again be yours;
Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers.
For sale by Fetridge & Co., Boston; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price 50 cents.

Political Printing—By Day and Night. POSTERS, CIRCULARS, TICKETS, &c., &c. Executed at short notice, CHEAP for CASH. Office open till 12 o'clock at night. PRAIN & CO., No. 22 Beekman-st., a few doors below Nassau.

Mercantile Library Lectures.—The third Lecture of the Historical Course will be delivered by Rev. JOHN LORD, at Clinton Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock. Subject—Louis XIV.—The Grandeur and Glory of the Monarchy. Tickets 50 cents each. Gentleman and lady, 75 cents. Members' tickets 25 cents each. DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

South Williamsburg Village Association.—The regular weekly meeting will be held at their Rooms, No. 195 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 30. The members are particularly requested to be punctual in attendance. Persons wishing to join this Association may do so, and enjoy all its advantages, by making early application. JOHN WILSON, President. CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary.

A Meeting of the Newtown Village Association—Will be held at their rooms No. 195 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7 o'clock. The officers will be in attendance to receive the third installment now due, and which must be paid on or before the 1st of November, or the amounts previously paid will be forfeited. E. W. KETCHAM, President.

Penmanship.—A lecture and explanation of his new system of Penmanship will be given MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Lecture Room of the Mercantile Library Association, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, by WILLIAM S. MACLAURIN, aided by STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS, Esq. Members of the Association and others interested, are invited to attend.

American Stone-Dressing Machine.—Parties interested in the business of dressing stone, and the public generally, are invited to witness the operation of the above machine on the Lee marble, at Nos. 25 and 27 Gansevoort-st. Hours of exhibition from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., daily. CAPWELL & PORTER, Proprietors, No. 37 Wall-st.

Americans! Attention.—The EMPIRE RIFLES (late America's Own Guard) meet for drill on MONDAY, Oct. 30, at the Bugle, corner of Grand and Elizabeth-sts. All Americans are respectfully requested to join. By order, CHAS. H. BELL, Captain. D. R. ACKER, O. Sergt.

Last Days of the Crystal Palace.—The Palace closes for ever on the 31st inst. It will be illuminated on that evening for the last time. Thousands in this City have never yet paid it a visit. Those who allow the Exhibition to close without giving it a last look, will ever regret it.

The Members of Empire Lodge No. 64 I. O. of O. F. are requested to be present at the next meeting, MONDAY, Oct. 30, as business of importance will be brought forward. By order of SAMUEL BUSHNELL, N. G. N. S. PARKHURST, R. S.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Lecture at the Tabernacle THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—The Ministry of the Beautiful. All who desire to be amused and highly entertained will not fail to be present. Admission 25 cents.

Lectures.—Managers of Lyceums, Institutes and Lecture Associations, desirous of the services of the undersigned as Lecturer, are requested to direct their letters to Rev. CHARLES BEECHER, Andover, Mass.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—KINSLEY & CO.'S EXPRESS for Boston and the East, via Newport and Fall River, will leave Office No. 1 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Oct. 16, at 3½ o'clock P. M., instead of 5, connecting in Boston with all the Eastern Expresses. For Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 3½ o'clock P. M. Notes, Drafts, and Bills collected and prompt returns. Custom House business attended to in Boston, Newport and Philadelphia.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Two rooms 75 by 25 feet, with from 8 to 10 horse-power. Apply to YOUNG & CUTTER, No. 390 8th-st., near Avenue D., New-York.

WANTED

SITUATION WANTED—By two highly recommended young women; one is a first-class cook and pastry cook, and an experienced laundress—the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist in washing and ironing—both thoroughly understand their business and can give the very best of City reference, the cook having lived two years in her last place. Either would do the plain work of a small family. To be seen, till engaged, at No. 259 7th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse, in a private family, by a steady young woman, fully capable of taking care of a baby from a month old; she is a neat plain sewer, and can cut and fit children's dresses. Can be highly recommended. Advertiser is a Protestant. Address No. 111 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook and domestic baker, in a private family; she is an excellent washer and ironer, and thoroughly understands her business. No objection to go in the country. Can give good City reference. May be seen for two days at No. 109 7th-av., between 17th and 18th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED.—The advertiser is desirous of a situation in a gentleman's family, where a responsible head is required. Would prefer a family where there are children, as she has had the care of them for many years, and is fond of their society. Can give City reference. Inquire of Mrs. H., No. 137 Bleecker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress by a girl of much experience who can tend an infant from its birth; and as a first class laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress by another. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by a respectable Protestant girl, and as seamstress and dressmaker by a young woman of much experience, who makes children's clothing nicely. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by a very experienced girl; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by another. These females would go in the country. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three industrious girls, lately landed, to do chamberwork, housework, &c. They will be satisfied with four dollars a month, and are not afraid to work. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, and would help on laundress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent English girl, with good City reference; and as a first class cook, by a respectable woman, who knows her business thoroughly, and who comes well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Two respectable young women, one (English Protestant) desires a place as nurse and seamstress, can do very neat sewing; the other from Dublin, understands chamberwork, fine washing and ironing, or can make herself useful in any capacity, where a good servant may be required. Please apply at No. 261 Bowery for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant Girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or to do housework in a small family. Can be seen at her present place, No. 162 West 19th-st., second house east of 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman, as cook in a private family. Is a good baker. Also, a young woman as chambermaid. Is a first-rate washer and ironer. Best of City reference. Call at No. 3 6th-st., near the Bowery, first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—To do the general housework of a small private family, by a respectable young woman; or would do chamberwork; would prefer a place in Brooklyn. Call at No. 160 Gold-st., 3d floor, front room, New-York. Can be seen for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress. She is fully competent of taking the charge of a nursery, or to do chamber work and waiting. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. The best of reference can be given at No. 126 Henry-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, with good City reference—one as a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, and the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, to drive a baker's wagon; can influence the best of City customers. Can give the best of City references. Address J. H., Times Office.

BEST SERVANTS.—Families, hotels and boarding-houses, wanting good servants, will always find an excellent choice of first class girls for every kind of work, and many of them with several years' good character from former employers, at MORRIS & CONNERY's well-known establishment, No. 247 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House. Also, German and Protestant girls and German mechanics, waiters, porters, and every kind of male help, at this and the branch office, No. 168 Greenwich-st.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, by a lady who has had several years' experience in teaching, an engagement as Visiting Governess in a school or family. Is thoroughly competent to instruct in the higher branches of English, in French and Music, and can give satisfactory references and testimonials. Address E. F., Union square Post-Office.

SERVANTS.—An unlimited number of servants are now at C. MASON'S Offices, No. 14 Sixth Avenue and No. 145 Bowery, anxious to find situations in the City or country. Many are well recommended, and will be satisfied with moderate wages and good treatment. Also men and boys suitable for any respectable employment.

SERVANTS WANTED—English housekeeper and seamstress, English nurse, French travelling maid, English nursery maid, and Scotch man waiter. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

SERVANTS.—The best cooks, chambermaids, and waiters, nurses, girls for Housework, &c., are to be found at YERRE'S Agency, No. 97 Duane-st., near Broadway. 12 years established in the business. Ladies, give him a call.

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COMPANION WANTED—An accomplished young or middle aged lady, as companion and instructress in French, music, &c. To a young married lady, a comfortable residence and compensation are guaranteed. Address Box No. 3,398 Post-Office.

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LAD WANTED—An active lad, in a shipping office. Apply to EARLE & WEED, No. 109 Wall-st.

LAD WANTED—In the office of an iron merchant, a bright, active Boy, familiar with the localities of the City. Any address, in hand-writing of the applicant, to Box No. 1,304 Post-Office. Salary $100.

WAITERS WANTED—Several first rate waiters. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, at TAYLOR'S Saloon, No. 365 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—At No. 5 College-place. Several fine rooms on the second and third floors, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. One large front room, on the second floor, with closet, would be let to three gentlemen. This is one of the pleasantest locations of any in the lower part of the City. Directly in front of Columbia Park.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant furnished room, with or without board, in a private family. Front basement to let if wanted. References exchanged. Address E. B., No. 3,368 Lower Post Office, or at No. 751 Washington-st.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a first-class house. Gas and baths in the house. Apply at No. 467 Houston-st. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. The house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A young lady wants boarding up town, in a Christian family, where there are no boarders. The most satisfactory references given and required. Address A. C., at the office of the Daily Times.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, single beds, light and pleasant rooms, at No. 27 Hudson-st. Price $3 and $3 50; day boarders $2 50.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, by applying at No. 190 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A few respectable young men can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at No. 186 Bowery.

BOARDING—A few young men can obtain good board at No. 3 Christopher-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a private family. The house is new and pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of either the Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries. Inquire at No. 96 Clark-st., near Fulton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A medium sized room, on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman; also a large room on third floor, for one or two single gentlemen, to let, with full or partial board, in a small family, at No. 135 Joralemon-st. Location pleasant, and only a few minutes' walk from the Wall-st., South, or Fulton Ferry. Terms reasonable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board by calling at No. 236 Washington-st. Also, a very pleasant front basement suitable for an office.

BOARD WANTED.—Two furnished rooms and bedrooms in a private family, or where there are few boarders, by two gentlemen and their wives, in a pleasant location in New-York or Brooklyn. Price, including fire and lights, $13. Address G. G., Times office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A family having more room than they wish, will let the 2d floor to those who are willing to pay for liberal accommodation. References exchanged. Call at No. 4 Bond-st.

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms, with or without board, may be obtained at moderate rates at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st.

FRENCH BOARD.—Families and single gentlemen wishing genteel accommodations will be well suited on calling at No. 63 St. Mark's-place. Excellent opportunity for those wishing to practice the French language. Dinner hour at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Also, an office to let—handsome basement.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET.—A large furnished parlor and bedroom in Broadway, with or without board and attendance, to one or two gentlemen, in a private family. No others taken. Please apply at No. [illegible] Broadway, this day.

PRIVATE BOARD.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and full or partial board, in a modern house, at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Baths, gas, &c.

BOARD NEAR ST. JOHN'S PARK.—[illegible] with good pantries and bed rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, will be let furnished or unfurnished at No. 19 Beach-st.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, in suites or separately, furnished or unfurnished, with hot, cold and shower baths. A. E. PLUMLEY, No. 27 Bond-st.

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The author of "Amy Lawrence" has, in this work, presented such a picture of the wiles and the intellectual jugglery employed by the unscrupulous members of the Order of Loyola, in the accomplishment of their ends, as has never before appeared in literature. Protestants and Catholics alike will peruse it with mingled astonishment and satisfaction. The plot is of a singularly exciting character; while the masterly manner in which it is filled up elicits our highest admiration. In point of thrilling interest, boldness of conception, acuteness of reasoning, beauty of imagery, mellowness of coloring and creative power, Fred Arden will favorably compare with the highest and most brilliant fictions of our day. The publishers confidently offer it to the reading world as a work of absorbing interest and rare merit. Published and for sale by GARRETT & CO., No. 18 Ann st. Also, for sale by all Booksellers.

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IMPORTANT TO LADIES. OPENING OF THE FRENCH MANUFACTURERS. JAMES GRAY & CO. would beg to announce to the ladies of New-York and vicinity that on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, they will open their new store, No. 720 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place, with an entire new stock of fancy Dry Goods consisting of silks, shawls, velvets, merinos, delaines, valencias, woolen plaids, raw silks and a magnificent assortment of REAL LACES AND RICH FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.

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A NEW OPENING. TURKISH BAZAAR, NO. 623 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS, FALL MANTILLAS AND TALMAS—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st., is selling the balance of his early Fall styles of Cloaks at greatly reduced prices. In order to keep up with the times, he is resolved to clear out his styles once a month, regardless of cost, to enable him to offer new novelties with the commencement of the month. He will be prepared to show his Winter styles on WEDNESDAY next, Nov. 1.

NO. 703 BROADWAY—GREAT BARGAINS IN SILK.—JAMES FRANCE, No. 703 Broadway, has received and will offer for sale on MONDAY, Dec. 30, a large lot of striped and plaid silks of very superior quality and choice styles, at 4s. to 5s. 6d. per yard, also plaid Valencias, all wool plaids, French merinos and Cashmeres, and several cartoons of French and worked collars and sleeves, &c., the newest and most recherche goods imported this season.

PLAID CASHMERES.—Just received, four cases of new and elegant Plaid Cashmeres, which we will offer this morning at great bargains. Also, a lot of cheap silks. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

DAMAGED BLACK SILK VELVETS,—Black watered silks, broadcloths, black silks, wool plaids, alpacas, blankets, linens, table cloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catherine-st.

MILLINERY.

NO. 387 BROADWAY.—BRIDAL WREATHS—BRIDAL WREATHS.—The garniture consisting of coiffeur bouquets pour la corsage et pour la Robe, is a magnificent production. To surround toilettes with flowers of artistic merit is a feast of innocence, adapted to all ages to ornament and distribute among their tresses. JAS. TUCKER, No. 387 Broadway, near Walker-st.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.—No. 387 BROADWAY.—Costly Paris feathers in plumes, flowers in bunches, coiffeurs and bridal wreaths for toilette appointments, mourning flowers, well assorted, and wax fruits in profusion. JAMES TUCKER, No. 387 Broadway, up stairs, between White and Walker-sts.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS!—Just received from auction, a large stock of rich Fall Ribbons, which we are selling at less than half their cost. Also, Ladies' best Kid Gloves, at 4s.; Gents' do., 5s. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

FRENCH EMBROIDERY.—WHITE NEEDLE WORK AND DESIGNING OF ANY KIND done and taught at moderate rates, by Miss A. STERN, No. 424 Broadway.

FURS.

FURS. LADIES' FUR STORE. EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS. J. H. HARLEY, Has opened for the season his usual splendid assortment of FURS, Consisting of SABLES, H. B. MARTEN, STONE MARTEN, MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE, &c., Besides every other variety suitable for LADIES' WEAR. His assortment of Furs for Trimmings is large and desirable. Also, a fine assortment of LADIES' AND GENTS' FUR GLOVES, SLEIGH & LAP ROBES, &c. All the above articles are made in the best style and warranted. Furs refinished in the best manner. J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., New-York.

FURS.—WILLIAM MOSER, No. 41 Maiden-lane and No. 385 Broadway, begs leave to inform his wholesale and retail customers that in addition to his establishment at No. 41 Maiden-lane, where his wholesale business is well established, he has opened at No. 385 Broadway an establishment for the sale of the most selected manufactured furs that can be produced. American, Russian, and Hudson Bay Company's furs, selected by himself for City and country trade, and desirous of exhibiting in the most popular portion of the City his splendid selection of furs, &c., he has extended his business to No. 385 Broadway. The articles must command universal attention. Sables, Hudson Bay martens, stone martens, mink martens, and ermine, of such variety that cannot fail to attract attention. Every article will be warranted as represented, and sold at fair prices. He has selected No. 385 Broadway as the centre of the principal hotels of the City. WILLIAM MOSER, Importer of Furs. No. 41 Maiden-lane and No. 385 Broadway.

LADIES' FUR WAREHOUSE. F. LANDRY, NO. 593 BROADWAY, between Amity and 4th-sts., is now for inspection an elegant stock of Furs, not to be surpassed either for beauty or quality. Orders strictly fulfilled. All articles warranted. Prices moderate, to suit all classes.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, 37 Fulton-st., calls the attention of the Wholesale and Retail trade to his select stock of FURS, selling at reduced prices.

FANCY GOODS, STATIONERY

STATIONERY AT LOW PRICES.—WM. A. WHEELER & CO., Nos. 13 and 15 Park Row, have on hand a large and very desirable STOCK OF STATIONERY, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, AMERICAN PAPERS, &c., which they will sell at very low prices, either for cash or approved paper. The attention of buyers is particularly requested. Nos. 13 and 15 Park Row.

FINE ARTS.

THE PRIVATE SALE—Of the many beautiful ENGLISH AND FRENCH ENGRAVINGS, now exhibiting at the store No. 663 Broadway, will be continued until further notice. All the prints are offered at unusually moderate prices.

NO INVENTION OF THE PRESENT CENTURY exceeds in utility the far-famed ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP of Dr. GOURAUD. Its properties for removing TAN, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, DISCOLORATIONS, RINGWORM, SALT-RHEUM, BARBERS' ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES and every species of Cutaneous Eruptions, border on the miraculous. Not the least among the recommendations of this inestimable Soap is its floatability; it can be used in hard, or even salt water, thus rendering it available at sea, where, of course, the luxury of limpid Croton is out of the question. Hundreds of our naval officers and ship-masters bear witness to its exalted merits.

Dr. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE eradicates superfluous hair from any part of the body. Nothing looks so well on a man as a commanding forehead, and in many individuals this cannot be obtained except by the use of Gouraud's Poudre Subtile.

Dr. G.'s instantaneous LIQUID HAIR DYE is another article of primary importance, inasmuch as it will instantly change red, gray, or white hair to a beautiful brown or black. The demand for GOURAUD'S LIQUID VEGETABLE ROUGE is enormous. One touch of the Rouge gives to the palest face the healthful hue of the moss rose, and is absolutely immovable by washing or rubbing. LILY WHITE, when applied to the skin, heightens to an astonishing degree the brilliancy of the complexion. HAIR RESTORATIVE not only restores lost hair, but prevents falling out, and renders stiff, wiry hair soft, silky and glossy. Cures dandruff, &c. Found at GOURAUD'S old establishment, formerly [illegible], No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital $200,000.—Office, No. [illegible], New-York. This Company insures Dwelling-houses, Household Furniture, [illegible] and other property, against loss by Fire. GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President. EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Frederick Pentz,	David S. Mills,	Jacob Little,
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[illegible] De Peyster,	Robt. C. Cornell,	[illegible]
Albert Plunkett,	John Garcia,	Nathan [illegible]
[illegible] Doughty,	[illegible] Barnes,	Wm. H. Johnson,
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING. CHOICE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENTS. BEAUTIFUL LIVING GIRAFFES, the only ones in America, and the most splendid as well as elegant ever imported. GRAND EXHIBITION OF FOREIGN POULTRY, just received from Europe per steamer Washington to be EXHIBITED ONE WEEK ONLY, terminating on FRIDAY, Nov. 3, 1854, and to be SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Museum, on the next morning, SATURDAY, Nov. 4, 1854, to the highest bidder, for the purpose of improving the breed of poultry throughout our country. This UNSURPASSING DISPLAY OF RARE BIRDS and Poultry as noted by that experienced Poultry Fancier, [illegible], Conn., from the best and most costly stocks in all Great Britain, France and Germany, comprising a choice variety of Black Spanish Fowls, [illegible], Seabright Bantams, Gold-laced Bantams, Silver-laced Bantams, Aylesbury Ducks, Rouen Ducks, Mandarin Ducks, Japanese Pea Fowl, Gold and Silver Pheasants, Red and White Pheasants, Ring-necked Pheasants, Bohemian Pheasants, White Swans, Black Swans, White-fronted Geese, Bernacle Geese, Egyptian Geese, Toulouse Geese, &c.

MONDAY, Oct. 30, in the Lecture Room, will be performed, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock—the farce of WHO SPEAKS FIRST, and that of AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock—the celebrated comedy entitled ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS.

The beautiful pair of LIVING GIRAFFES, 18 feet high; the LIVING BOA CONSTRICTOR, a Prince of Serpents, 28 feet long; the world-renowned HAPPY FAMILY, as well as all the other Curiosities, may be seen, at the same time, without any extra charge, to Museum visitors. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FOURTEENTH-STREET, UNION-SQUARE. Arrangements have been made with MADAME GRISI AND SIGNOR MARIO For twelve more performances only, the last prior to their return to Europe. The season will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 30, When will be presented, for the first time, Rossini's grand Tragic Opera, in two acts, of SEMIRAMIDE. (SEMIRAMIS.) With entirely new and splendid costumes and properties, an augmented chorus and orchestra, a corps de ballet, a grand military band, and numerous auxiliaries for the processions, &c.

MADAME GRISI will sustain, for the first time in America, her world-renowned character of Semiramide. The other principal characters by Signorina DONOVANI and Signori SUSINI, BERNARDI, FABRICATORE, and MORRA. In Act 2d, a grand Pas de Deux, by Mr. G. W. SMITH and Signorita SOTO. (By the kind permission of Mr. Wallack.)

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Tickets to Parquette and First Circle of Boxes.........$2
Second Circle of Boxes.........$1
Amphitheatre.........50 cents
Private and Proscenium Boxes, according to locality and capacity, from.........$6 to $30 each.
Seats may be secured at the Box-Office on Irving-place, daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M.; and also at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; and at VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Opera to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CASTLE GARDEN.—AMPHITHEATRE—MONDAY, OCT. 30, AFTERNOON and EVENING. EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION. DOUBLE TROUPE.—The manager respectfully announces that in addition to the Equestrian troupe which has given such satisfaction to crowded houses during the last week, he has at a great outlay engaged the MAGNIFICENT COMPANY OF [illegible] SANDS & Co., whose force of equestrians, stud horses and ponies are considered the finest in the world. Also, the following renowned artists: Mons. Madame and Mdlle. CHIARINI. SAMUEL LATHROP, Clown. LUKE RIVERS. Master CHARLES RIVERS, Mons. FARLANDO. HOLLAND BROTHERS, HORACE NICHOLS, Mr. BASSETT. Also, Mdlle. ROSA, JAMES MYERS, Signor FELIX CARLO, and the rest of the Castle Garden Company, consisting of sixty-five persons. PRICES OF ADMISSION. Parquette 25 cents; Balcony 50 cents; Children half-price. Evening—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, performance to commence precisely at 7½. Afternoon Performance—Doors open at 2 o'clock, to commence at 3 precisely. JOHN VANDERBILT, Manager.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents to all parts; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, $1. MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1854—Double Attraction. The Renowned BATEMAN CHILDREN. THE CELEBRATED ROUSSET SISTERS. To commence with the new Drama of YOUNG AMERICA.
Will, the Newsboy.........Miss Ellen Bateman.
Sister Susan.........Miss Kate Bateman.
Followed by 2d Act of CATARINA. Characters by the celebrated Rousset Sisters. To conclude with the Pas de Deux Finale of LA MANOLA. By Miles. Caroline and Adelaide Rousset.

BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA-HOUSE—No. 539 Broadway. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK. "Negro Minstrelsy, consisting of Negro Melodies, Dances, &c., &c." The grand Burlesque on the Opera of the BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Arline.....Miss A. Elsnor | Thaddeus.....G. S. Buckley.
Count.....W. Percival | Florestine.....R. B. Buckley.
Soldiers, Peasants, Gypsies, &c.......Company.
And the original Burlesque on MONS. JULLIEN'S ORCHESTRA. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. N. B.—On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, a grand new Burlesque on the Opera of NORMA, in 2 acts. The very successful songs of "Welcome Home," and "Far Away," now ready and for sale at the Ticket office.

WOOD'S VARIETIES. WHITE AND ETHIOPIAN. AT MECHANICS' HALL, NO. 472 BROADWAY. H. WOOD.........Business Manager, &c. THIS WEEK. Commencing Oct. 30. The celebrated FRANK BROWER, W. BIRCH, and (in white characters) LA PETITE JEANNETTE, M'LLE ZULIEKA, LA PETITE MELISSA. Supported by a company of eleven performers. Also the renowned Dr. VALENTINE, in his sketches of eccentric character, with other new attractions. Doors open at 6½—commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

MME. ISIDORA CLARK.—The public are respectfully informed that the Prima Donna will give a GRAND CONCERT, at the Brooklyn Athenaeum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton-sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1854. Assisted by Signor GIOVANNI LEONARDO, Prime Baritone from the Italian Opera, Vienna. Mr. HENRY APPY, Solo Violinist to the King of Holland. Mr. CHAS. WELLS, Pianist. Conductor.........Mr. H. C. TIMM.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the performances commence precisely at 7½.—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Oct. 30, will be presented the Comedy of FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Ruy Gomez.....Mr. J. Grace | Charles II.....Mrs. Nagle.
After which, the Burletta entitled MILLY, OR THE MAID OF THE MILKING PAIL.
Milly.........Miss Agnes Robertson.
To conclude with the Burletta of the YOUNG ACTRESS.

BURTON'S—Chambers-st.—MONDAY. DAVID COPPERFIELD, with Mr. Burton as Micawber, Mr. Johnston as Uriah Heep, Miss Raymond as Martha, Mr. Fisher as Peggotty, and first time here, the old favorite farce of THE POOR SOLDIER. Patrick, with the original songs, Miss Macarthy; Darby, Mr. Johnston. TUESDAY—The Serious Family, and the Thousand Milliners. Mr. Burton as Sleek and Madame Vandervants, and the Moustache Mania. WEDNESDAY, last night, positively, of The Tempest.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6 o'clock; curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. MONDAY, Oct. 30, will be presented Shakespeare's Comedy, in 5 acts, of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Benedick.....Mr. Wallack | Beatrice.....Miss Burnett.
To conclude with the farce of TURNING THE TABLES.
Jack Humphries.....Vincent | Mrs. Humphries.....Miss Carman.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Proprietor.—PRICES OF ADMISSION: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5, for six persons; Balcony Boxes, 75 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1. THIS EVENING, Oct. 30, will be acted the Drama of the MYSTIC BELL OF RONQUEROLLES.
Nicholas.....Mr. E. Eddy | Marie.....Miss Woodward.
To conclude with GILDEROY, THE BONNIE BOY.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.—H. WOOD, Business Manager; GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager. For THIS EVENING and EVERY NIGHT during the week. Negro Minstrelsy, Fancy and Comic Dances, new Burlesque entitled BLACK BLUNDERS; OR, FORTY WINKS. Julius Crow.........George Christy. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.

FOURTH GRAND CONCERT.—The Brothers MOLLENHAUER and Madame BEAUCHAMP will give their Fourth Grand Concert on TUESDAY, Oct. 31, at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the Music Store of W. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; in the Conservatory of Music, No. 806 Broadway; and at the door. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 BROADWAY.—EVERY EVENING, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, by HERR ALEXANDER, Jr., the distinguished European Wizard, together with Mons. BUSTAVA, the Egyptian Ventriloquist. Doors open afternoon at 2—commence at 3 o'clock; evening, open at 6½—commencing at 8½ precisely. Admission 25 cents—children half price.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

When Fame proclaims
Illustrious names,
Lyon's of the number.
Vermin he kills,
And bed-bugs stills
In an eternal slumber.

NOTHING IN THE SHAPE of an insect can resist LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, and rats and mice die wherever his Magnetic Pills are deposited. Central Depôt, No. 424 Broadway.

COSTAR'S EFFECTUAL RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR.—Depôt, No. 444 Broadway, New-York. None genuine unless signed by HENRY R. COSTAR. For sale by all the principal Druggists.

GREAT MEETING AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will address the members of the A. P. A., at the Broadway Tabernacle, FRIDAY, Nov. 3, at 7½ P. M. Subject—The principles of the American Protestant Association, and their true position in the coming election. Appropriate music by a full band of distinguished performers. Tickets free of charge, can be had at the door. All Protestant Republicans are invited to attend. Come early.

MY ONGUENT WILL FORCE THE WHISKERS or moustache to grow strong and thick in six weeks and won't stain or injure the skin. [illegible] $1 a bottle, or $4 50 half dozen; sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 107 Nassau-st., in any number; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK HORSE BAZAAR, No. 21 CROSBY-ST.—Will be sold on MONDAY, at 12 o'clock, at auction, 25 Horses, suitable for all purposes. Also, one very good coach, Rockaways, light wagons, harness, &c. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

POLITICAL.

Gerrit Smith to Judge Bronson.

GERRIT SMITH has written a long letter to Judge BRONSON, elicited by the allegation of the latter, that Mr. CLARK, the Whig Candidate for Governor, entertained views on Slavery "similar to those of GERRIT SMITH." Mr. S. says that he has become so "notoriously bad—he will so hold in the public esteem, that when a man is to be most effectually stigmatized," he is likened to him; and he complains that even Judge BRONSON, his early and life-long friend, should have aided in this fashion. He says, "Hitherto the example and standard of abolitionism" BRONSON says that in respect to the unconstitutionality of Slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law, and the impossibility of legalizing any Slavery, he thinks Judge BRONSON is mistaken about Mr. CLARK's views. He says:

It is, altogether, foreign to the purpose of this letter to speak either well or ill of Mr. CLARK. And yet, as I pass on, I feel constrained to say, that you have, probably, done great injustice to your rival. Mr. CLARK is a respectable man; and, that he is, is sufficient proof, that the views, here attributed to him, are not his views. This awhile, and he, who nominates these views, will be an outcast from American society, instead of a respectable member of it. Great parties have nominated Mr. CLARK for Governor. But this could not have been, had he fully entertained these views.

But whether Mr. CLARK holds these views or not, it is very clear that Judge BRONSON does not; and Mr. SMITH proceeds to argue each of the points in question at considerable length and with his accustomed force of argument and style. He censures and seeks to refute also Mr. DELAVAN's contention to Judge BRONSON in regard to the slowness of moral reform, jokes and denounces the Whig party as well as the Democratic for their relations to the subject of Slavery. But he chief agrees with Judge BRONSON in considering it wrong to connect the Temperance cause with a political party—if the right party could only be found. On this point, in concluding his letter, he says:

So far from regarding it as wrong to connect the cause of Temperance with a political party, nothing, in my view, would be more proper than to connect it with a righteous political party—with a party aiming to realize the idea of a just Civil Government—a Government, that impartially protects all citizens in its subjects. The cause of Temperance needs political action; and should seek it at the hands of those whose political action is prompted by an honest and wise regard for all the interests lying within the legitimate purview of Civil Government.

I see by your letter that if Temperance must be carried into politics, you would prefer a Temperance political party—a party looking to nothing else than Temperance. But a one idea political party is entirely indefensible. The scope of every political party should be as wide as the scope of Civil Government, and its objects identical with the objects of Civil Government. To neglect, in our vote, every other interest of persons but one, or every other interest but one, is to be grossly unjust in our vote. Our vote is to have regard to the interests of all classes; and to the whole duty of Civil Government.

I infer, however, from your letter, that, even if there were a political party committed to the cause of Temperance, and to no other, you would not quit your party to support it. I infer, too, that you would not have your own party go for the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. Your piety would be less shocked by having your party suffer the dramshop to continue its manufacture of drunkards, and blasphemers, and incendiaries, and murderers, than by having it attempt to keep its religious character in harmony with those "slow processes," which you impute to our heavenly Father. In short, you would have your party permit any amount of sin and sorrow, rather than have it violate its religious orthodoxy—its "slow processes"—theology.

Before reading your letter, I had supposed that you, in common with other politicians, drew a line between politics and religion, and are very careful to keep all your politics on one side of the line, and all your religion on the other. But I am no longer at liberty to suppose this—now that I see your chief solicitude for your political party is to have its "processes," all done with the Divine "processes." I am glad to see you carry your religion into politics. They totally mistake, (and more than nine-tenths of our professing Christians are involved in this mistake,) who think their religion is too good for their politics. No man's religion is better than his politics. His religion is pure, whose politics are pure; whilst his religion is rascally, whose politics are rascally. It is indeed cheering, to see you intent on making your political party a holy one. It is cheering, not merely because it argues the holiness of your religion, but because it always your great influence against the guilty and ominous fallacy, that a man can have one character in religion, and another in politics—one state of heart in the Church, and an opposite one in the Caucus.

But I have made my letter too long, and I must stop. Much as I should be gratified to have you reply to it, I, nevertheless, cannot hope that you will. Occasionally, in the course of my life, when I have seen the influence of a great man very perniciously misdirected, I have ventured to write him a public letter. But, in no instance, have I been favored with a reply; and, I presume, I shall not be in the present instance. It may be that my reputed insanity will indispose you to reply to me—an insanity dating back to the long time ago, when I stood up, among only a little handful of persons, against the drinking of intoxicating liquors. Or it may be, that you will be indisposed by your lack of the grace of condescension toward one, who is contented with the obscurity of private life. Or it may be, that your indisposition to reply to me will proceed from some other cause. With Mr. GUTHRIE, with Mr. DELAVAN, and with other gentlemen of their position, and popularity, and powers, you are ever ready to pursue an argument—but, I take it for granted, that you will keep silence toward Your old friend, GERRIT SMITH.

RELIGIOUS.

Archbishop Hughes' Pastoral Letter.

A pastoral communication, prepared by Archbishop HUGHES prior to his departure for Europe, was read yesterday morning in the different Catholic Churches of the Diocese of New-York. The communication, a copy of which was secured by our reporter, is as follows:

JOHN, *by the Grace of God, and the appointment of the Holy See*, ARCHBISHOP OF NEW-YORK, *to the Clergy and Laity of our Diocese, benediction and grace through Christ our Lord.*

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN AND CHILDREN IN CHRIST: A solemn occasion is approaching, in which it is understood that it would be agreeable to our holy Father, the Pope, to be surrounded by as many of the prelates of the Church as possible. Under these circumstances, we proceed directly to the Eternal City, to testify in person to His Holiness on your part, as well as on our own, that the successor of St. Peter has no children more sincere or devoted in recognizing and sustaining with filial reverence the high prerogative of his office, as supreme pastor of the Catholic Church, than the unworthy Archbishop, the zealous clergy, and faithful laity of the diocese of New-York. We leave today at noon. Unable to sleep, we devote the hours of the night to this brief farewell address. We hope to be among you soon again; but whatever be our lot we shall carry you in our affections and in our heart. We recommend ourselves to the prayers of all, but especially to those of the clergy—of those who are consecrated to the religious state, and of the orphans.

There are certain topics to which, before leaving, it is proper we should call your attention. You have witnessed the happy commencement and conclusion of the first Provincial Council of New-York. Its Decrees, if approved by the Holy See, will extend to the whole Province.

In the meantime, however, each Bishop will no doubt address the clergy and people committed to his care, in language suited to their wants and circumstances. The following are the regulations which, in discharge of our own special duty to you, we deem it expedient to promulgate, viz.:

1. From this time henceforth, in the Diocese of New-York, the Banns of Matrimony are to be published in the usual form, previous to the celebration of marriage. In this, you, dearly beloved brethren of the Laity, will see an additional security provided by the Church to guard the safety and protect the honor of holy matrimony. In this provision you, and those most nearly and dearly related to you, have the most vital interest. It is true, that dispensations from this publication may be granted; but in every such case, the reasons must be solid and substantial, and no distinction can be made between rich and poor. It is not to be denied that, in a community like ours, the sacredness of holy marriage has often been most deplorably tried with. Our hope is that this may be prevented in future.

2. Our Holy Father, Pope PIUS IX., in his affliction because of the calamities which beset the Church, and in his anxiety that we should all turn more ardently to God, has granted to the Christian world the benefits of a Jubilee. Avail yourselves, dearly beloved brethren, of this sacred occasion to make more and more certain your peace with God, by a hearty contrition and sincere confession of your sins, as well as by a strict compliance with the other conditions necessary to obtain the grace of a true reconciliation with your Creator, and the indulgence of the Jubilee. The time of the Jubilee in this Diocese will be from the 1st of November of this year till the 1st of February, 1855. The conditions will be, first, a worthy reception of the Sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist. For it is known to you that persons not in a state of grace are incapable of receiving the benefits of the Jubilee. A second condition is, to fast once during the Jubilee on any Friday you prefer—you may select. Another condition, that you should give some alms to the poor, according to your means. A fourth condition is, that those who reside in the strictly parochial portion of the City shall visit three churches, and there offer up some prayer or prayers in accordance with the intentions of the Pope. These churches are the cathedral, or our Holy Mother, the Church, the sidney of the Apostle, the see itself, the memorial of harmony, and charity, union, and harmony among Christian States and nations. The prayers to be said at each visit are either the Litany of the Blessed Virgin or the Lord's Prayer and the Hail Mary, thrice.

The churches to be visited in the city are the cathedral, the Church of the Nativity, and that of the Holy Redeemer, under the care of the Redemptorists, in the suburbs of the city, and throughout the other parts of the Diocese, three several visits to the same church, praying as often, in accordance with the intention of our Holy Father, will suffice to gain the indulgences of the Jubilee, the other essential conditions, above referred to, having been previously observed.

The alms which the faithful shall offer during the Jubilee, we wish to be appropriated as follows: In the cathedral and in the suburbs of the city, we direct that they shall be appropriated at the discretion of the pastor, for the establishment of schools, or the support of orphans. But we forbid the appropriation of such alms to the building of churches or the payment of their debts. In the city, we direct that all alms of the faithful shall be given to the Sisters of Mercy, to be applied by them in the works of charity to which they are so assiduously devoted. We charge the conscience of the laity and clergy with the execution of this our desire.

It is not, dearly beloved brethren, that the Sisters of Mercy are dearer to us than other communities who labor with equal zeal in the service of our Lord. But there are many things which especially recommend their works of Mercy to the charity of the faithful. Their object is to protect the innocent, virtuous and destitute of their own sex, from the dangers to which they are exposed in a city like New-York. In this they know no distinction of creed. And it is here happened that more Catholics than Protestants have found shelter and protection under their roof; it is because more of the former than the latter have sought such protection. But their door and their hearts are equally open to all. And it is with pleasure that we say that they have received from many Protestants not only encouragement, but substantial assistance. The purpose of their charity is not (to outward appearance) to seek to do good, but to prevent evil. Now, this prevention of evil is something of which man cannot take cognizance. It is something to be rewarded only on the day of judgment. We have ascertained, not from them, but through their chaplain, that the number of sick poor whom they have often visited, administering both consolation and relief, is between 1,000 to 2,000. The number of poor virtuous girls whom they have been enabled to place in situations, is 9,685. The number to whom they have afforded protection in the House of Mercy, 2,252. The number in their House at present is 110. We mention these things, dearly beloved brethren, to show you that in directing the alms of the Jubilee to the Sisters of Mercy, your charity will not be misplaced.

3. In separating ourselves from you for a time, our heart would be sad, indeed, if we did not hope to be useful in promoting the interests of charity and humanity even during our absence. We have often seen, with inexpressible sorrow, that among the lost to virtue there are many who in the time of repentance have not the good fortune to be under the protection of the Sisters of Mercy, or any other sisters. What is to become of them? Can nothing be done for them? When a shipwreck occurs on the ocean, how slight is the plank or spar which, with the blessing of God, may be the means of saving more than one precious life! And so in the moral order. Misfortune not less than depravity, has much to do with the shipwreck of female virtue. Shall we not throw out a spar or plank to save one, even though it should be only one out of a hundred, desirous to return to hope and life?

Many circumstances have combined, of late, to convince us that Almighty God has purpose here in store for even some of this class. These circumstances we need not detail. Suffice it to say, that the Sisters of the Good Shepherd have, more than once, offered to take charge of such persons in this City; that we have been importuned to authorize collections for the object; that offers of a liberal kind, promoted by charity, for this or some similar object, have been made; that, in fact, after years of hesitation on our part, we have, at last, been almost compelled to give our consent to the founding of a Magdalen Asylum in New-York, under the charge of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

If, however, the class of persons whom we seek to rescue from a life of wretchedness as well as infamy, be as numerous as has been reported to us, any measures for their relief must be projected on a scale correspondingly in some degree, with the magnitude of the evil to be remedied. We have made known accordingly that we shall not sanction the undertaking until a definite sum shall have been contributed for that purpose. It was our intention to devote ourselves personally to this work; but now, in anticipation of several months' absence, we confide it to the charity and zeal of the pastors and laity of the City. *It would be a great consolation to us, if, before returning, we should learn that this important charity had found such favor with those who can accomplish it as would warrant us in engaging the Sisters of the Good Shepherd to come and take charge of it.*

4. For several years past you have been desirous of witnessing, at least, the commencement of the "New St. Patrick's Cathedral," projected on a scale corresponding with the immense Catholic population, and the present as well as prospective magnitude of the City of New-York. We deem it expedient to postpone this great undertaking yet for a year or two. The new Cathedral itself is not absolutely needed for some time. Besides, the precise grade of the circuit in the neighborhood of the proposed location have not been determined. In the mean time, with some funds which have been collected, we hope to construct two new churches in localities where they are much wanted. In anticipation of these several objects, we are reluctantly compelled to prohibit all collections in this Diocese from the first day of November next, except for purposes of religion or charity, within and belonging to the Diocese itself. You will be our witnesses, dearly beloved brethren, that in this we are not actuated by any narrow-mindedness, or uncharitable feeling. You are equally witnesses that for the last eight years your charity has been heavily, and almost day by day, taxed for calamities and wants in other portions of the Church. It is time we should have a respite. It is time we should have an opportunity to provide for our own wants. Accordingly, we prohibit, as above, any and all collections from the last day of this month, except for the purposes of religion within the Diocese. Any case of exception will be attested in writing by us, when here, or by our Vicar-General in our absence, and will be warranted only by some calamity occurring to our brethren of the faith elsewhere. This regulation must remain in force till the New Cathedral shall be completed.

Finally, beloved brethren, we exhort you to renewed zeal for your own sanctification, and for that of your children, and those committed to your care. The peace of Christ, which the world can neither give nor take away, be with you.

Given at New-York, the 17th day of October, A. D. 1854, and the 17th year of our Episcopacy.

{L. S.} † JOHN,
Archbishop of New-York.
By order of the Most Rev. Archbishop.
THOMAS S. PRESTON, Secretary.

Discipline on Steamers.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, speaking of the loss of the *Arctic*, thus illustrates the necessity of a more rigid discipline on board the American lines of Ocean steamers:

Although this communication is already so long, I am tempted to indicate the causes which produce for the British lines such uniform impunity from disaster, by recounting the *only* occasion on which, in many voyages on the Cunard and other British lines, I ever felt alarmed. While quietly reading in the cabin, on a calm clear day, in our passage of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's boats, I was aroused by the rapid tolling of the bell. The stewards instantly ceased their preparation for dinner, and rushed out on deck, where I followed. It was an alarm of fire!—but only an alarm. The captain told me he had some new hands on board, and was *practicing* them in the fire exercise! He showed me a list of rules by which, in case of fire on shipwreck, every officer, and every seaman and servant, by name, was assigned to a specific duty, and, in case of having to leave the ship, to a particular *boat*. One officer was charged with the mails for one boat, another had to see the females on board of another, &c., &c. The officers and crew went through the forms of all their duties, as in case of actual fire, and this exercise was repeated several times in the course of the voyage. Everything else on board the vessel indicated the same watchful care and forethought. The life-boats could more than carry *all* on board, and no revolvers were necessary to secure a place. The steamer, like the Cunarders, never met with an accident.

That *was* discipline, and its legitimate results came. If your readers wish to form an idea of what is *not* discipline, let them imagine a fire on such a vessel as the *Arctic*, in number of passengers, crew, boats, &c., just such as she left Liverpool on her last voyage.

As a native-born American I once took pride in the "triumphs" of the Collins line, its rapid trips, "accomplished" captains, &c. If those triumphs are bought by a recklessness which costs us such men as RENO, BENEDICT and WOODRUFF, and are *to be celebrated amid the death-wails of women and children*, I, for one, ask no share in them.

Letter from a Congressman.

Hon. ANDREW OLIVER has been nominated for reelection to Congress by the Democrats of the Ontario District. He writes thus in reply to a letter notifying him of the fact:

PEN YAN, Friday, Oct. 13, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 3d instant was received on Tuesday last. The manner in which you are pleased to mention me gives me the most sincere gratification. I hope I may be so fortunate as to retain your approbation. The high compliment of naming me as a candidate for reelection to Congress which you propose to me, I accept. The ground upon which I acted in opposing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, I have already explained in several published letters. It is unnecessary to repeat them; but I cannot let this occasion pass without calling your attention to the momentous issue now before the country. It is one which concerns the dearest rights of man. The North and South occupy widely different positions in regard to it. The whole issue is embraced in the question *whether the General Government of the Union shall be longer used to perpetuate, strengthen and extend the political power of the slaveholding States?* The struggle which has just begun will end in deciding it one way or the other. Should the North falter or yield in this controversy, the destiny of this confederacy as a Slaveholding Republic is inevitable for generations to come. It would then become an easy matter to nationalize Slavery, by giving that construction to the Constitution of the United States so ardently claimed by the South—that the abstract principle of Slavery is acknowledged by the Constitution. Then the Constitutional property carries Slavery all over the country; and nothing short of a revolution would ever extirpate it. The rightful disposition of this question I regard of transcendant importance to the country—above all party, and above all personal considerations. There should be no fears of results when the liberty of half of the world is concerned. But the fears of cold millions of non-Slaveholders will never consent in a dissolution of the Union to gratify the desires, political or otherwise, of the third of a million of Slaveowners. Let the North once show its power and its resolution to maintain its rights, and the question is settled.

I have the honor to remain, with great respect and esteem, your obedient servant, A. OLIVER.

FRIENDS PUDDY, Esq., and others.

Earnest Advice from a Disinterested Quarter,

From the Richmond (Virginia) Whig.

It will be remembered that we have frequently expressed the opinion that the National or Silver Gray Whigs of New-York, would not support the ticket nominated at Syracuse, consisting of CLARK, RAYMOND & Co. We are gratified to believe that this opinion will prove to be entirely correct. There are now strong indications that they will either not vote at all in the coming election, or else vote for BRONSON, or otherwise nominate an independent ticket composed of men of national conservative views, free from the taint of Abolition, and the sworn foes of WILLIAM H. SEWARD. That such will be the case, we confidently anticipate. Indeed, the FILLMORE Whigs of New-York have no other alternative left them. It will not do for them to denounce the principles and policy of the infamous SEWARD coalition, and yet support their candidates. They will be compelled, therefore, to take a high and firm stand against them and their schemes, if they would preserve their character for consistency and an honest devotion to the Constitution and Union. We have never felt any apprehension as to what course they would ultimately pursue. But if ever had any doubt, it is now dispelled, seeing that the Silver Gray press, with almost perfect unanimity, are zealously urging their political friends to wash their hands entirely of the SEWARD Platform and its candidates.

Sometime ago, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, said to be the particular organ of Mr. FILLMORE, and speaking in behalf of the National Whigs, boldly and frankly told the Seward nominees that having basely abandoned the Whig party, and turned raving Abolitionists, they must procure votes where they could find them—that they need not count upon theirs.

* * * *

We *repeat our often expressed wish, that the Whigs whom the Advertiser represents will cast their votes for Bronson.* That will be the best way for them to get through the "present campaign." And what is more, such a course will be a rebuke which will cut two ways. It will be an expression of condemnation upon the Free-Soil appointments of the Administration, and an act of stern and absolute defiance to SEWARD and his treasonable confederates. The National Whigs of New-York, under existing circumstances, can do nothing which becomes them better, or which is more proper, just and patriotic. We sincerely trust that such will be the course they will all determine upon by the time the election comes round.

Jeffrey and Cockburn.

FRANCIS JEFFREY was an example of a man who had acquired an artificial style and language, suitable only for printed books and a small circle of friends and associates in Edinburg. His diction and pronunciation were unintelligible to the bulk of his countrymen, and offensive and ridiculous in the House of Commons. His weight in his party, his great intelligence, and the affection of his friends, could not prevent him from failing in Parliament. An amusing illustration is given by an acquaintance of the contrast between him and his friend, HENRY COCKBURN, in the examination of a witness. The trial turned upon the intellectual competency of a testator. JEFFREY asked a witness, a plain, countryman, whether the testator was a man of intellectual capacity?—"an intellectual shrewd man?"—"a man of capacity?" "Had he ordinary mental endowments?" "What d'ye mean, Sir?" "I mean, replied JEFFREY, testily, "was the man of sufficient ordinary intelligence to qualify him to manage his own affairs?" "I dinna ken," replied the shafed and mystified witness. "Wad ye say the question owre again, Sir?" JEFFREY being baffled, COCKBURN took up the examination. He said, "Ye kenned TAMMAS——?" "Ou ay; I kenned TAMMAS weel; me and him herded together when we were laddies (boys)." "Was there onything in the cretur?" "Deil a thing but what the spune (spoon) put in him." "Would you have trusted him to sell a cow for you?" "A cow! I wadna lippened (trusted) him to sell a calf." FRANCIS JEFFREY could not, if he had devoted an article in the Edinburg *Review* to the subject, have given a more exact measurement than was presented in a few words of the cocksy of the testator to manage his own affairs.—*Eclectic Review.*

AMERICAN VERDE ANTIQUE MARBLE.—The American Verde Antique Marble Company of this city have just concluded a contract with the Government at Washington for the introduction of a large quantity of their beautiful green marble into the interior ornament of the Capitol extension, to be shipped the coming Spring.—*Boston Atlas.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

SATURDAY, Oct. 28—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair request and steady, at $6 25 for Pearls, and $6 87½@7 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Remains quite dull and heavy, only small lots being needed at our revised quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Orleans.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair	10½	10½	10½	10½
Fair	10½	10½	11	11½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are plentier and lower, but not more active, as purchasers are not willing to buy more than what they immediately need. The day's transactions consist of 5,300 bbls. within our reduced range:

Rose, ₩ bbl	$7 25 @$7 50
Superfine, No. 2	7 50 @ 8 00
Inferior State	8 12½ @ 8 25
Ordinary State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Straight State	8 37½@ 8 62½
Favorite State	8 62½@ 8 75
Mixed Western	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 87½@ 9 12½
Fancy Michigan	9 12½@ 9 25
Common to good Ohio	9 37½@ 9 25
Fancy Ohio	9 25 @ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 50 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 75 @10 00
Extra Genesee	10 25 @11 00

Corn Meal is now less in request, and is a shade cheaper; 500 bbls. Brandywine, in bond, were obtained to-day at $6 50 ₩ bbl. Southern is in fair demand, but at easier prices. The day's sales embrace 1,600 bbls. at $6 50@$6 75 for inferior; $6 87½@$6 50 for mixed to good; $6 50@$6 75 for favorite; and $6 75@$10 25 for fancy and extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unchanged.

GRAIN—What is rather more freely offered at easier rates; but owners still claim too high prices to admit of active movements. We have no sales to report. Rye is inactive, but steady at $1 20@$1 22 ₩ bushel. Barley is scarce and nominal. Oats are pretty liberally dealt in at 51c.@55c. for State, and 53c.@57c. for Western, ₩ bushel. Corn is dull and declining. There is more offering. The day's operations comprising 48,000 bushels Western mixed, closing 72c. @81c. ₩ bushel.

GROCERIES—The market is without animation,—but as the supplies are light, prices are pretty well supported. The day's sales include 500 bags Rio Coffee at 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb.; 50 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses at 32c.@34c. ₩ gallon; 150 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar at 5½c @5½c.; 100 do. do. (by auction) at 51c.@53c.; 20 and 60 days' credit; 200 Porto Rico do. at 5½c. free, and 4½c. in bond, and 500 Cuba do. at 5½c.@6½c. ₩ lb. Teas are quiet but steady. The stock of Sugar here in bond is equal only about 3,000 hhds.

HAY—We heard that 1,600 bales River were purchased at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 67½c.@65c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. E. D. HULL says that we have had no receipts this week, excepting a few small parcels from the West Indies and Coastwise, and with a good demand from the trade, the market has been quite firm, *and the stock is considerably reduced. Sales* have been made to a large extent for immediate consumption, at an advance on Orinoco of ¼c. ₩ lb. over last week's sales, while Buenos Ayres show a decline of fully 1c. from the price previously demanded. The stock remaining in the first hands is quite moderate, consisting principally of Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, about 50,000 of which are held above the market. Sales comprise: 6,800 dry Buenos Ayres, 22½@22¾ lbs., at 18½c.; 2,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 21½@22 lbs., at 18½c.; 600 dry Buenos Ayres, 20 lbs., at 18½c.; 2,150 dry Montevideo, 22 lbs., at 18½c.; 1,500 dry Montevideo, 21½@22 lbs., at 18½c.; 1,000 dry Montevideo, 20½ lbs., at 18½c.; 1,930 dry Rio Grande, 18½ lbs., at 18½c.; 850 dry Rio Grande, 22 lbs., at 18½c.; 2,500 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 16½c.; 4,500 dry Orinoco, 22 lbs., at 16½c.; 6,075 dry Orinoco, 21@21½ lbs., at 16½c., all six months, usual selection; 21,175 dry Porto Cabello, 22½@23 lbs., at 14½c., six months, rejecting water-damaged; 5,775 dry Porto Cabello, 21½@22 lbs., at 14½c.@14½c., six months, rejecting water damaged, consuming; 778 dry Savanilla, 22@23 lbs., at 12c. cash, less 5 ₩ cent., rejecting water damaged; 1,500 dry Savanilla, 22@23 lbs., at 12c., six months, as they run; 4,400 dry Rio Nunez, (for Salem,) 9 lbs., at 20c., six months, usual selection; 1,100 wet salted Para, 40 lbs., at 9c., six months, usual selection; 900 dry Mexican, 25 lbs., at 15c., six months, as they run; 500 dry Maracaibo, 22@23 lbs., at 14c., six months, rejecting water damaged; 2,600 dry African, (inferior,) 9@10 lbs., at 15c., six months, as they run; 1,800 dry salted Maranham, 27 lbs., at 12½c., six months, and New-Haven; 200 green salted Buenos Ayres Cow, 45 lbs., at 14c., six months; 6,000 green salted Buenos Ayres Cow, on private terms. And in Salem for the market: 7,700 dry Rio Grande, 21½ lbs., at 16c., six months, usual selection; 2,200 dry Minas, 15 lbs., at 16c., six months, usual selection. Stock on hand of dry Ox and Cow Hides is 135,000, and 8,000 salted do. Before which there are upward to arrive shortly at this port: The *Alabama*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; the *A. Dunscomb*, from Rio Grande, with 3,000 hides; the *Gazelle*, from Montevideo, with 2,000 hides; the *Fortune*, from Porto Cabello, with 2,000 hides; the *Mary*, from Porto Cabello, with 2,000 hides; the *Nile*, from Maracaibo, with 2,000 hides; the *Concordia*, from Maracaibo, with 3,000 hides; and others.

HOPS—Continue active and buoyant, at 30c @35c. for new, and 20c.@25c. for old, ₩ lb.

LATHS—Have now the still in limited stock and in request, at $2 ₩ 1,000.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL informs us that there is a very active demand this week, mostly from New-England, and no sales exceed the records. Sole Leather is firmer; the stock is somewhat diminished, and remaining on hand consists principally of light and heavy weights. Upper Leather is quiet and steady, but continues very scarce. My quotations for all descriptions are well supported, and in some instances an advance of one-half cent has been paid for a superior article of extreme weights. Sales of Hemlock comprise 6,000 sides, and the stock is 87,000 sides. Oak Slaughter, good light, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, good middle, 30c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter, good heavy, 35c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter, Spanish all weights, 37c.@37c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 16c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 16½c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A., damaged, all weights, 13c.@17c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 32c.@35c.—on six months' credit.

LIME—Rockland is still less abundant, and is now held at 90c. for common, and $1 15 for lump, ₩ bbl.

METALS—Nothing has occurred in copper. About 170 tons Scotch Pig Iron have been sold at $35@$25, usual credit. Tin, Lead, Steel, and Tin are inactive at old prices.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive continue in rather limited demand, but at firm rates. The supplies are very moderate. Linseed continues quiet at 90c. ₩ gallon.—a further rise—but large lots are not so active. The enhanced claims of owners restricting operations. Lard is unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not very brisk but it is more valuable. The day's sales reach 900 bbls. at $12 56½@$12 75, closing at about $12 62½ for Mess; $11 31½@$11 37½ for prime; and $9 50 for Necks, ₩ bbl. Baked Meats have recently been in lively request, and have been purchased to the extent of 60,000 to 70,000 lbs., at accordingly to quality, from 6c.@7c. ₩ lb. Lard is without improvement. The day's transactions do not exceed 300 bbls. fair to prime at 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb. Beef is rather more active, but is irregular in value. The day's business consists of 450 bbls. at $10 50@$11 50 for Country Mess, $14 for City do., $15 for repacked Chicago do., and $16 for extra do. ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is more sought after, chiefly for shipment to England. Besides the sales previously reported there have been sales made during this week of 2,500 tierces New, deliverable in Liverpool at 50; and some India Mess at $35 ₩ tierce. There were 18c.@20c. 250 bbls. Beef Hams taken at $16@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter and Cheese remain about the same.

TALLOW—About 5,000 lbs. found buyers to-day at 8½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—During the past week this article has been in active demand at steady rates. The sales reached 500 tierces and 200 bbls. at prices ranging from $4 50@$5 50 for inferior to prime, ₩ 100 lbs. The stock is extremely light.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up this week's business, thus:

GOAT—There have been no arrivals or sales this week. The stock is small and the market very quiet.

DEER—As the season has not arrived for the receipt of Southern and Western Skins, the market is entirely bare. We have had no receipts of foreign, and no sales to notice. My quotations are nominal. I quote:

Deer—San Juan, 47c. cash, ₩ lb.; Angostura, 40c.@44c.; Rio, 40c.@45c.; Mexican, 35c.@37c.; Texas and Arkansas, 17c.@18c., cash. Goat—Tampico, 30c.@31c. ₩ lb.; Caracas, 45c.@50c.; West India, 15c.@20c.; Buenos Ayres, 30c.@35c., 6 months.

TALLOW—Some 10,000 lbs. prime brought 12½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKEY—Is in good demand at firmer rates. The day's sales include 250 bbls. Ohio at 28c.@28½c., and 100 bbls. Prison at 30c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 11,000 bushels Corn, in bulk and bags, at 21d., with small lots of Cotton, at ¼d. ₩ lb. For other ports, the engagements were extremely light, at old figures. The latest charters have been: Ship *Metropolis*, to Rio Grande, with staves, $3,700 for the run out; four ships from Philadelphia, to islands to Valparaiso, Guano, $25; one to Havre, cargo Leaf Tobacco, in cases, 40c.; Dawish bark from City Point, Tobacco, to Venice, 40s.; a bark, 397 tons, to Cadiz and back, $3,000; a brig, 290 tons, to Genoa and back, $1,800; one from Jacksonville to a windward West India Island, Lumber, $12; one for three voyages to Matanzas and back, Molasses, $3 50 on and under deck, foreign and domestic port charges paid; one from Pensacola to New-York, Flooring Boards, $12; a schooner from Alexandria to Richmond, Sugar and Molasses, $650; and a brig to Malaga and back, on private terms. Bark Julia Dean, one year old, 275 tons, Eastern built, has been sold for $16,000.

FREIGHTS AT PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—There is little or nothing doing in foreign Freights, and quotations are nearly nominal. The last engagements to Liverpool were at 2s. for Naval Stores and Provisions. California Freights are dull. Coalers are scarce, at $1 10 to New-York, $1 55@$1 60 to Rhode Island, and $2 ₩ ton to Boston. In other coastwise there is no change.

Exports from the Port of New-York.

Exclusive of Specie, to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Oct. 28, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	Bbls.	Hhds.	Tcs.	Pkgs.	Hhds.	Tcs.	Value.
	FLOUR.				BREAD.		
Liverpool	5,000	600	500	70	—	—	$715
London	675	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glasgow	2,150	14,957	—	—	—	—	—
Havre	14,942	77,184	—	—	—	—	—
Bordeaux	2,810	14,470	—	—	—	—	—
Palermo	1,000	6,000	—	—	—	—	—
Sydney	—	—	—	446	—	—	5,412
Africa	200	1,434	—	65	—	—	547
China	—	—	—	250	—	—	2,000
Cape	825	5,712	—	431	—	—	2,854
New Granada	140	750	—	200	—	—	1,000
Brazil	—	—	—	100	—	—	1,000
Venezuela	100	750	—	60	—	—	650
Cisplatine Republic	900	4,900	—	—	—	—	—
British Honduras	—	—	—	55	—	—	407
British Guiana	—	—	—	100	—	—	4,000
British N. America	2,670	18,610	—	6,240	—	—	49,343
British West Indies	436	2,900	—	2,430	—	—	15,782
Danish West Indies	—	—	—	10	—	—	62
Dutch West Indies	860	1,831	—	10	—	—	60
Total for the week	32,633	152,794	—	11,416	—	—	$98,005
Total 34 w'k in Oct.	43,600	258,647	—	13,000	—	—	$180,616
Total 52 w'k in Oct.	66,000	382,000	—	11,007	—	—	62,000
Total 1st w'k in Oct.	36,370	205,207	—	3,000	—	—	23,200
Total in Sept.	166,870	1,000,200	—	34,483	—	—	230,650
Total in August	169,414	720,600	—	22,190	—	—	106,407
Total in July	149,000	1,157,700	—	38,154	—	—	737,000
Total since July 1	750,917	4,303,076	—	189,943	—	—	$1,450,000
	WHEAT.						
	Bush.	Value.		Bush.			Value.
Liverpool	99,948	$61,667		—			—
London	62,207	34,115		—			—
Glasgow	10,641	27,944		—			—
Cardiff	12,640	28,077		—			—
Havre	27,500	69,200		—			—
Total for the week	227,775	$240,300		—			—
Total 34 w'k in Oct.	1,192,192	1,227,000		—			—
Total 52 w'k in Oct.	1,555,700	1,550,575		30,834			$34,345
Total 1st w'k in Oct.	365,313	434,946		2,024			4,321
Total in Sept.	1,000,000	1,114,165		—			—
Total in August	1,000,000	1,000,000		65,101			107,621
Total in July	721,700	864,516		130,354			355,000
Total since July 1	9,150,170	$8,000,152		267,913			$501,727
	COTTON.						
	Bales.	Value.		Bales.			Value.
Liverpool	1,675	88,525		3,350			$91,025
Glasgow	—	—		20			2,200
Gibraltar	—	—		40			2,000
Hamburg	—	—		310			15,085
Havre	637	35,100		—			—
Total for the week	2,120	$123,625		3,720			$112,013
Total 34 w'k in Oct.	5,523	191,624		6,381			237,400
Total 52 w'k in Oct.	3,428	170,824		2,434			93,446
Total 1st w'k in Oct.	2,341	170,000		5,076			228,074
Total in Sept.	24,000	1,250,000

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] $10,000 City of Milwaukee [illegible] per cent. Bonds [illegible]

[illegible]

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL ON MONDAY, Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the house of Mr. GEORGE PONSOT, No. 40 Broadway, [illegible] rosewood and mahogany furniture [illegible]

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—[illegible] Directors of the CRYSTAL PALACE ASSOCIATION [illegible] on and after the 1st day of November next, the goods in the Crystal Palace will be placed at the disposal of exhibitors, [illegible] within the Crystal Palace, provided [illegible] within 10 days from this date of their intention to make such sale [illegible]

JOHN H. WHITE, President Crystal Palace.
Dated NEW-YORK, October 27, 1854.

WATERBURY & DYER, of the City of New-York, Auctioneers, are authorized to make sales of any and all goods in the Crystal Palace, which may be consented to them by Exhibitors.

JOHN H. WHITE, President Crystal Palace.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1854.

In pursuance of the above appointment, we hereby give notice to all owners of goods now within the Crystal Palace, who desire to have their goods included in the catalogue sales at auction within the Palace, to forward [illegible]

WATERBURY & DYER,
Crystal Palace Auctioneers.
New-York, Oct. 27, 1854. Store No. 38 Broadway.

J. T. Moulton, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION OF 250 LOTS IN THE CITY OF PATERSON, N. J., at Passaic Falls on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 1 and 2, [illegible]

[illegible]

DIAMOND JEWELRY, GOLD WATCHES, [illegible]

WATCHES.—Ladies and gentlemen's hunting watches [illegible]

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID SALE OF THE HIGHEST CLASS OF PICTURES.—[illegible] HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. [illegible]

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] the entire contents of the College Hotel and Dining Saloon, [illegible]

F. C. Kent, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—TO-MORROW (Tuesday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 136 West 24th-street, [illegible]

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

POSTPONED SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—[illegible]

Peter Parks, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS AT AUCTION.—PETER PARKS will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 31, [illegible]

Matthew Jordan, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 66 Broadway, [illegible] MONDAY, Oct. 30—SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF BOOKS AND AUTOGRAPHS, [illegible] Catalogues now ready. Sale commences at 7 o'clock. [illegible]

J. V. Brown, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—[illegible]

AUCTION NOTICE.—COFFIN & HAYDOCK, [illegible]

MORTGAGEE'S AND SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by BILLIN & BROTHERS, [illegible] of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, [illegible] on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Printing Establishment of BILLIN & BROTHERS, at No. 20 North William-street, [illegible]

Dated Oct. 24, 1854. JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.
[illegible], Deputy Sheriff and Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, the 30th day of October, inst., at the same time and place.

Dated Oct. 26, 1854. JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.
[illegible], Deputy Sheriff, and Attorney for Mortgagee.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] AT AUCTION [illegible] FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c. [illegible] At 12 o'clock, two superior piano-fortes.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition. [illegible] For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, [illegible] Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., [illegible] DEWITT & DAVENPORT, [illegible] Copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, [illegible] Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Seventh edition—[illegible] pages, 75 colored engravings, [illegible] Dr. LARMONT, [illegible]

DR. JAMES W. POWELL—PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR—Receives his patients from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 500 Broadway. Twenty years extensive practical experience in this City, [illegible] Dr. POWELL'S popular "Treatise on the Eye" should form a part of every family library; [illegible] at his office.

RISLEY'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BUCHU—For pain and weakness in the small of the back, [illegible] RISLEY'S BUCHU is a safe reliable and standard remedy, [illegible] Price $1. Sold at RUSHTON'S, [illegible] HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 80 Warren-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence, on diseases. [illegible] Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. [illegible] Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

KIMMEL THE CELEBRATED FRENCH CHEMIST—KIMMEL'S LIQUID HAIR DYE.—[illegible] A. RADIN & CO.

DR. MACK CAN BE CONSULTED in his specialty at No. 46 White-st., [illegible] from $1 to $5.

APEE'S INFALLIBLE FEVER AND AGUE REMEDY.—Is found to be an unfailing cure for this most distressing complaint wherever it has been tried. [illegible] No. 211 Centre-st. and No. 101 Fulton-st.

JUST RECEIVED—A fresh lot of Blair's celebrated GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, [illegible] JOHN B. DODD, No. 106 4th-av., below 13th-st.

CARD.—DENTAL OPERATIONS WITH SKILL.—[illegible] T. E. KENNEY, No. 101 4th-av., near 11th-st., New-York.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, May 11, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes, will be given up to the said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, [illegible] must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this Notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Supt.

REMOVAL.—THE EMPIRE CITY BANK will be removed on WEDNESDAY, P. M., Oct. 25, to the new Banking-house at the corner of Greenwich and Duane-sts., recently erected for the National Exchange Bank.

The premises now occupied by the Empire City Bank will be occupied hereafter by the SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., next to the corner of Greenwich-st. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on all sums not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars. Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. [illegible] MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to No. 12 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, [illegible]

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 86 Water-st.

MACHINERY.

SEWING MACHINES.—No. 281 BROADWAY.—The Avery Sewing Machine Company desire to call the attention of all manufacturers of clothing and the public generally, to their improved Sewing Machine. This Machine received the First Premium at the Crystal Palace, [illegible] at the Office of the AVERY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 281 Broadway, New-York.

THE TUTTLE MANUFACTURING CO., of Naugatuck, Conn., having removed their depot from Nos. 25 and 27 John-st., to the store of JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., No. 33 Dey-st., [illegible] Hay and Manure Forks, Potato and Manure Hooks, Sluice and Garden Rakes, Spading Forks, &c., &c., on the most favorable terms. [illegible]

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,
Sole Agents Tuttle Manufacturing Co.,
No. 33 Dey-st., New-York.

GOLD LEAF, GOLD LEAF—FOIL AND BRONZES.—A large assortment of excellent quality, for sale at the manufactory on as favorable terms as any in market. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled. PLANT & HOOPER, No. 42 Beekman-st.

THREE DOLLAR HATS.—[illegible] BROWN, No. 426 Hudson-st.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY in the City of New-York, until the 15th day of January, [illegible] for the purchase of [illegible] of the bonds of the Company, [illegible]

The NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY [illegible] dollars into the hands of the United States Trust Co., [illegible] NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY [illegible]

The successful bidders will be required to pay [illegible]

The Income Bonds of the NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will be received in part payment at par, [illegible]

The Directors of the NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, in offering the present loan to the public, beg leave to state that it will be amply sufficient to pay the Income Bonds maturing on the 1st February next, and the floating debt of the Company, as well as to complete all the unfinished work now under way.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors, all future outlays of every kind beyond the proceeds of the present loan, will be charged to expense account, and paid from the income of the Company, after payment of the interest on the funded debt, and the monthly payment to the Sinking Fund.

After the negotiation of the present loan and the redemption of the Income Bonds, the position of the Company will be:

Stock	$10,000,000
Bonds of 1857, First Mortgage	[illegible]
Bonds of 1859, Second Mortgage	[illegible]
Bonds of [illegible], Third Mortgage	[illegible]
Bonds of 1862, Convertible	[illegible]
Bonds of 1871, Convertible	[illegible]
Bonds of 1875, present loan	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

In the opinion of the Directors it is perfectly safe to estimate the gross earnings of the Road for the coming year, at $6,000,000, from which must be deducted:

Expenses 55 per cent.	$3,300,000	
Seven per cent. on debt $24,851,000	1,739,570	
Sinking Fund	420,000	
		$5,459,570
Net revenue equal to over 5 per cent. on stock applicable to cash dividends and contingencies		540,430

The Directors of the Company are confident these estimates will be fully realized. The gross receipts since the Road has been in operation to Dunkirk, have been:

1851 to 1852	$3,047,742	[illegible]
1852 to 1853	4,1[illegible]	[illegible]
1853 to 1854	5,1[illegible]	[illegible]

The business of the road depending mainly on the local traffic, must inevitably increase in the same ratio as the population of the Counties through which it passes. In the opinion of the Superintendent, Mr. McCallum, the road in its present condition and with its present equipment, can earn $8,000,000. If the future increase in the receipts be estimated at only 15 per cent. per annum, which is not much over one-half of the average increase of the past, the above utmost capacity of the road will be tested in 1856.

As to the running expenses, as they were only 53 per cent. in 1853 and 1854, there is every probability, that with rigid economy and an increase in the traffic, they can be reduced to 50 per cent.; but they have been estimated at 55 per cent., so as to leave ample margin for contingencies.

The effect of the monthly purchases by the Trust Co., of the Bonds of the present issue in their market value, cannot fail to be immediate, and will insure to the original purchasers a certain profit within a moderate time; for whilst the amount outstanding will decrease each month, the absorption by the Sinking Fund will constantly increase, by the accruing interest on the Bonds in the hands of the Trustees. In 21 years the Sinking Fund will absorb $4,[illegible], estimating all the purchases of bonds by the Sinking Fund to be made at par. That the Company will be in a condition to make promptly the monthly payments to the Sinking Fund no one at all acquainted with the income of the Company can doubt for a moment. All the past difficulties of the Company have arisen from the necessity of contracting for expenditures, before securing the requisite funds to meet them. These now entirely at an end, whilst the daily increasing revenue of the Company must inevitably increase the market value of its Bonds, as well as of its Stock, the latter of which will no doubt ere long take rank among our most solid investment stocks.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for New-York and Erie Railroad Loan," and addressed to DANIEL DREW, Treasurer, Erie-place.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.
New-York, Oct. 23, 1854.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY'S CONVERTIBLE BONDS.—The holders of these Bonds (being unissued by the Company as the Bonds are payable to bearer) are hereby notified that conditional provision is made in the mortgage recently executed, for the conversion of these bonds, [illegible] the mortgage. The terms and conditions on which the exchange can be made will be made known on application at the Office of the Company. It is expected that the option reserved to them will be exercised on the presentation for payment of the Interest Coupons, payable the 1st November proximo.

Office Hudson River Railroad Co.,
No. 69 Warren-st.
New-York, Oct. 27, 1854.
J. T. DAVENPORT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified, that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

PHENIX MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at No. 16 Exchange place, on MONDAY, Nov. 6, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Every Stockholder is requested to be present. By order of the Board,

EDWARD M. JOHNSON, Secretary.
New-York, Oct. 23, 1854.

$60,000 ADVANCED ON JEWELRY, MERCHANDISE of all descriptions on liberal terms to suit parties (confidential). Also, letting, leasing, and selling of all kinds of property. Situations secured for clerks. Apply to WINDER & WOOD, General Brokers, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 4.

CITIZENS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1854.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of November next, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 1 o'clock P. M.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1854.

THE INTEREST—Due Nov. 1, on the Bonds and Debt Certificates of the New-York Central Railroad Company, will be paid at this office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK. NEW-YORK, June 5, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of June next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the 6th day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger at the closing of the 10th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined, so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may pay in full after the 20th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the moiety to the 6th November. The instalments of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1854.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on the 6th Nov. next. The first installment (of fifty dollars on each share) of the increased capital stock will be entitled to the same dividend as the old stock. The second installment (of fifty dollars on each share) of the increased capital stock will be payable on the same day. By order of the Board,

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
October 9, 1854.

DIVIDEND—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, for the six months ending 1st of August last, payable to the Stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY the 1st November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until that date. By order,

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 40 Wall-st., Oct. 5, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until after that date.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

INTEREST COUPONS.—San Francisco City Seven per cent. Bonds (School Fund) will be paid at our office on and after 1st November next.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

GAS FIXTURES, LAMPS, &C.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, NO. 280 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PHOSGENE GAS, and SPIRITS TURPENTINE, &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINES, four holes jeweled	[illegible]
GOLD WATCHES, from	[illegible]
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	[illegible]
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated	[illegible]
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	[illegible]

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.

SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A pair of superior bay carriage horses, without a fault, warranted sound; are kind and gentle, and sold on account of the owner going abroad. Also, a carriage and wagon. Can be seen at the stable, in Astor-place, between Broadway and Lafayette-place, from 9 A. M. till 12, and from 3 P. M. till 6 P. M.

HORSE FOR SALE.—Black, 16½ hands high, 7 years old, kind in double or single harness, or under the saddle, perfectly sound, of superior style and action, and only sold because the owner has no use for him. May be seen between 7 and 9 o'clock, at the stable in 12th-st., opposite Irving-place.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—[illegible] CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

United States Mail and Express route.

[illegible]

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS. [illegible]

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

[illegible]

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.
CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

NEW WIDE GAUGE ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO ROCHESTER.—The ROCHESTER AND GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open, and in connection with the Buffalo, Corning, and N. Y. and N. Y. and E. R. R., forms a direct route from New-York to Rochester.

The directness of the route, together with the superior comfort afforded by the wide cars, renders it by far the most desirable between the above named cities.

Tickets can be procured at the N. Y. and E. R. R. Ticket Office, foot Duane-st., and at No. 189 Broadway, also in Jersey City.

Baggage checked through.

Freight will be transported between New-York and Rochester with dispatch. Any information desired in regard thereto can be obtained by calling upon the General Freight Agent of the N. Y. and E. R. R., Erie Building, or C. S. TAPPAN, Express Freight Agent, No. 189 Broadway.

No Trains on the R. C. and N. Y. R. R. on Sunday.

J. A. REDFIELD, Superintendent.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally, also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. [illegible]

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD—On and after Wednesday, Sept. 20, and until further notice, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M. (from foot of Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday only one Express Train, at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, Aug. 14, 1854, the Trains will run as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M. through in four hours, connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train [illegible] P. M. Accommodation Train at 5:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Trains at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; and Way Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. For Peekskill at 5:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. The Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE.—[illegible] Commencing Sept. 4, 1854—[illegible]

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES—[illegible]

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—[illegible]

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy, thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $3. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy, thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours, fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant lines at 1 P. M.; fare $2 25. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD—THROUGH LINE TO NEW-LONDON AND NORWICH.—[illegible]

RICHARD N. DOWD, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, [illegible]

TRUSTEES.

[illegible]

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwellings, houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. [illegible], Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st.—[illegible] This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $[illegible], insure against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

GEO. S. FOX, President.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite New-st.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000,
with a large surplus.

This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture, and personal property generally, at the established rates.

JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, L. I.—Office No. 145 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and in New-York, corner of William and John-sts. Cash Capital $200,000. Insures against loss by Fire.

STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—ROJAS & CO., No. 80 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., manufacturers of all kinds of cabinet-ware furniture, have on hand a good assortment of articles of various descriptions, which they offer to sell at very reasonable prices. They are daily receiving from their factory at Elizabethport, New-Jersey.

H. F. FARRINGTON, ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
AT THE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 40 and 42 Wooster-st.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—Notice is hereby given that THOMAS C. BROWN and HENRY DEMAREST, partners, trading under the name of BROWN & DEMAREST, of Jersey City, New-Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their partnership estate for the equal benefit of their creditors; and that the said THOMAS C. BROWN and HENRY DEMAREST have severally this day made an assignment of their individual estates to the subscriber for the equal benefit of their respective creditors; and that the creditors of said firm and the creditors of said THOS. C. BROWN and of said HENRY DEMAREST, must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, to the subscriber, within three months—Dated Oct. 18, A. D., 1854.

JOHN J. BROWN, Assignee.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising the Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75; [illegible] From Liverpool to New-York, £35 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Sept. [illegible]	1854	Wednesday, [illegible]	1854
Saturday, Oct. 14	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 4	1854
Saturday, Oct. 28	1854	Wednesday, Oct. [illegible]	1854
Saturday, Nov. 11	1854	Wednesday, Nov. [illegible]	1854
Saturday, Nov. 25	1854	Wednesday, Nov. [illegible]	1854
Saturday, Dec. [illegible]	1854	Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]	1854

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. [illegible].

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

EUROPA, Shannon,	leaves Boston,	Wednesday,	Oct. 25
AFRICA, Harrison,	" New-York,	Wednesday,	Nov. 1
NIAGARA, [illegible],	" Boston,	Wednesday,	Nov. 8
ARABIA, Judkins,	" New-York,	Wednesday,	Nov. 15
AMERICA, Lang,	" Boston,	Wednesday,	Nov. 22
ASIA, Lott,	" New-York,	Wednesday,	Nov. 29

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—FOR BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail steamship WASHINGTON, D. Lines, commander, formerly of the steamer Humboldt, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Nov. 4, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37, North River.

Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In first cabin, main saloon	$120
In first cabin, lower saloon	110
In second cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London.

All letters must pass through the Post-office. For Passage or Freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Africa, W. HARRISON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, at 12 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock A. M. The Arabia will sail on the 15th November.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Co. of Nicaragua, Proprietors. The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, Capt. E. W. TURNER, [illegible] will leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, Nov. 13, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA [illegible] For information, or passage, apply only to

CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green.

Letter Bag made up at the office. Letters 25 cents per half ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States mails. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, commander, will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock, noon from pier foot of Beach-st., North River. [illegible] apply to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., agents, No. 31 Broadway, N. B.—The CAHAWBA, J. W. SHUFELDT, commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail SATURDAY, Nov. 25. [illegible]

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA.—Carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Nov. 9, [illegible] For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents,
No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, J. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail SATURDAY, Nov. 25, 1854. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship's sailing.

HALIFAX, BERMUDA AND ST. THOMAS.—The Royal Mail steamer CURLEW, [illegible], Commander, will run from Halifax for Bermuda and St. Thomas, [illegible] on the undermentioned dates:

Thursday Night	31st August, 1854.
Thursday Night	28th September, 1854.
Thursday Night	26th October, 1854.
Thursday Night	[illegible] November, 1854.
Thursday Night	21st December, 1854.
Thursday Night	18th January, 1855.

Passage money from Halifax to Bermuda, $[illegible]
Passage money to St. Thomas, [illegible]

S. CUNARD & CO., Halifax.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Thos. SKINNER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. [illegible] Passage and fare, (State room included,) to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage passage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, Capt. H. S. WOODHULL, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—The well known and favorite steamer ARMENIA will leave New-York, foot of Chambers-st., for Albany and intermediate landings every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Mornings, at 7 o'clock. Returning, leaves Albany every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock. For further particulars inquire at the office, foot of Chambers-st.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Pursuant to an order of WILLIAM F. FRAZER, Surrogate of the County of Rockland, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM WOODBURY, late of the town of Orangetown, County of Rockland, and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Russell W. Risley, one of the executors of the said deceased, at his place of business, No. 3 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of November next.—Dated May 8, 1854.

R. W. RISLEY,
HARRIET WOODBURY, Executor and Executrix.
my25-lawemM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, Stair Builder, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, [illegible] Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1854.

MARIA DEMAREST, Executrix.
JOHN S. MEYER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL FOX, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his store, No. 241 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 5, 1854.

RICHARD PATRICK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SIRET, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, ALEXANDER McCUE, at his office, No. 6 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of December next.—Dated [illegible]

CATHARINE SIRET,
CHARLES SIRET,
ALEXANDER McCUE, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY HOLT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her residence in Washington-st., [illegible] Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 8, 1854.

LUCY HOLT, Administratrix.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c. &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire proof buildings to be erected, at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new buildings of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

165 CANAL-STREET, NEAR VARICK.—W. H. VAN NOTE'S Stove Store.—We have a large assortment of the latest patterns of stoves for sale on reasonable terms. Stoves and ranges lined with soap-stone and repaired, grates set and repaired, [illegible] Also, soap-stone griddles for sale wholesale and retail. [illegible] All kinds of tinner work done.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow many of them to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest Grape that grows in the open air. The skins are thin, and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are far superior to any other Grape ever grown. Samples of the Grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York. [illegible] JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

TO PRINTERS.—[illegible]

[illegible] & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF [illegible]

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, [illegible]

[illegible]

EDWARD T. [illegible],
ANTHONY J. [illegible], Commissioners.
GEORGE E. BALDWIN,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THE NINTH-AVENUE, from Manhattanville-road to [illegible] in said City.

[illegible]

WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
[illegible] COHEN, Commissioners.
JOHN O'KEEFE,
New-York, Oct. 11, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF [illegible] in the City of New-York.

[illegible]

LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON,
[illegible], Commissioners.
[illegible] McGUIRE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF [illegible] in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, [illegible]

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, [illegible] to WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, [illegible]

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: [illegible]

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH,
ARTHUR T. MILLS, Commissioners.
ABRAHAM MOORE,
New-York, Oct. 17, 1854.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York—JOHN KEIGHLEY and JAMES KEIGHLEY against THOMAS C. W. FISHER.—Summons for a money demand on contract—Com. not served.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, [illegible]

BENEDICT, BOARDMAN & HUNTINGTON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—ADOLPHE [illegible] against LOUIS M. VAN BETEN, EDWARD VAN BETEN, and JULES VAN BETEN.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, [illegible]

[illegible], Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—CHARLES A. HASKINS against [illegible] HASKINS—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, [illegible]

W. F. DISBROW, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE BONSOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office, No. 71 Division-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 18, 1854.

SAMUEL [illegible],
JACOB [illegible], Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH JENKINS, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 12, [illegible]

WILLIAM M. [illegible], Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK H. MORRIS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of residence, [illegible] in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated Sept. 26, 1854.

FREDERICK MORRIS, [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY [illegible], [illegible] Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1854.

ISAAC H. AUSTIN, Administrator.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Destruction by Fire.

Burning of the Harlem Railroad Car-House—Loss $30,000.

The extensive car house of the Harlem Railroad Company, situated at the corner of Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, was entirely destroyed by fire, with a portion of its contents, between 9 and 10 o'clock on Saturday night. The entire loss is estimated at nearly $30,000.

The building was of brick, two stories in height, and extended from Forty-second to Forty-third streets.

The fire was first discovered in the paint shop on the second story of the northeast corner. It spread with great rapidity throughout the building. The [illegible] wall fell towards the avenue, and crushed several freight-cars. It was not until this wall fell that any water was thrown on the fire, consequent upon the scarcity of hydrants in that vicinity. The extreme danger of going near the walls also prevented the firemen from approaching too closely.

A large number of cars, just finished, and others in process of construction, within the building, were all saved through the exertions of the Police and citizens, with the exception of four large passenger cars, one of which was entirely new. A tender was also destroyed.

The building was closed at 5 P. M. on Saturday, and no fire of any kind had been used therein for months. The paint shop, in which the fire originated, had been swept but a few hours before the discovery of the fire, and other precautions had been taken to guard against accidents. In view of these facts, it is surmised the fire must have been the work of an incendiary.

The state of the atmosphere was such as to cause the fire to be seen at a great distance, and thousands of citizens and firemen from all parts of the City hastened to the burning. A large deputation of police were also on the ground.

We have heard of but one accident resulting. SAMUEL SMITH, a member of Hose Co. No. 45, fell in the street, and was run over by the hose-cart of the company to which he was attached. His right leg was badly lacerated. He was taken to his residence in Eighth-street.

The building was worth about $8,000, upon which we learn there was but $5,000 insurance.

The stock was not insured.

The mechanics employed in the building, about twenty in number, are sufferers by the fire, they having lost all their implements of trade. The loss to them is about $2,000, upon which there was no insurance.

Church Dedication.

The Sixth-avenue Reformed Dutch Church, of which Rev. JOSEPH MCKEE is pastor, was dedicated yesterday. Rev. Dr. HUTTON preached the dedication sermon in the forenoon; Rev. Mr. CUYLER preached in the afternoon, and Rev. Drs. BETHUNE and DE WITT in the evening. The Church was thronged at each service.

The Society has been in existence but three years, and has, heretofore, worshipped in the Lecture Room of the Bleecker Building. The present edifice is 50 by 75 feet, and has been erected at a cost of $15,000. The Society is almost entirely out of debt, and altogether in a flourishing condition.

The Trade Sale.

The Catalogue of the Supplemental New-York Trade Sale of books, to be sold by BANGS BROTHERS & CO., at auction, is published—an octavo of 307 pages. The sale commences to-morrow morning. The first sellers on the catalogue are HARPER & BROTHERS, and most of the Philadelphia firms follow immediately.

☞ Among the distinguished personages now in the City are Sir EDMUND and Lady HEAD, who are on their return from Washington, and Captain COOPER, of the British Army.

PHONOGRAPHY.—A lecture upon this subject is announced to be delivered THIS EVENING before the Young Men's Debating Society, No. 300 Broadway.

Probable Suicide of a Citizen of Brooklyn.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that a printer named ROBERT D. FOY is supposed to have committed suicide by jumping overboard from the steamer *Sultana*, on her last passage from Chicago to Buffalo. Capt. APPLEBY states that FOY took passage on the Sultana at Chicago, having his baggage put into a state-room. After the boat left port, FOY would take the Captain by the arm and walk the deck, relating his troubles, &c., which made the Captain think he was a little flighty. FOY drank a bottle of wine with some of those on board. At Mackinaw the boat stopped some time, and he asked if he would have time to purchase a few articles and return to the boat in time. Receiving an affirmative answer, he made his purchases and returned to the boat. After the bell rang and the boat was under way, the Captain saw him in the cabin reading the account of the loss of the *Arctic*. After this he was missed by the Captain, who made every inquiry and search, but to no purpose. His state-room was locked, and the key gone. His baggage was found safe in his state-room, where it still remains. The *Sultana* reached Buffalo on Friday last, and no further intelligence has been received from Mr. FOY. He probably walked overboard and was drowned, as there was no possible chance of leaving the boat after she left Mackinaw.

Mr. FOY was a printer and a resident, for a long time, of Buffalo. He was formerly one of the proprietors of the Buffalo *Courier*. He went to California among the earliest emigrants to that country, where he established the *Herald*, a daily paper. Afterwards he sold out, receiving a handsome advance upon the cost, and returned to Buffalo. He has a family in Brooklyn.

(Advertisement.)

☞ A new class in Practical Phrenology will be formed by Mr. L. N. FOWLER, at No. 308 Broadway, on Thursday evening next, Nov. 2. The attention of parents and teachers—male and female—is particularly requested. The location of the organs will be definitely pointed out, their influence singly and in combination considered, and the whole system of Practical Phrenology fully unfolded. For particulars inquire of FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION.—After using this preparation for a few days, the tan caused by the sun and wind clears away from the face and neck like a mist, and a faint bloom steals through the no longer opaque skin. Roughness and pimples are removed with equal facility. Prepared by E. PHALON, St. Nicholas Hotel, and No. 197 Broadway, corner of Dey-street, and sold by all druggists and country dealers in fancy articles.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Most of the pretended remedies for fever and ague are of little value. DESHLER'S pills never fail. All other remedies are bitter and nauseous. DESHLER'S pills are perfectly free from taste. Most other remedies are composed of calomel, arsenic, or quinine. DESHLER'S pills are free from either, and may be safely taken by old or young. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

(Advertisement.)

FOREIGN POULTRY SHOW AT BARNUM'S.—Such Golden Pheasants! Such Silver Pheasants, with long tails, from China! Such magnificent Oriental Ducks! Such beautiful Dorkings, Black Swans, [illegible] Bantams, &c. Indeed such magnificent fowls never were seen before. The Living Giraffes, too, are at BARNUM'S. Performances, besides, afternoon and evening.

(Advertisement.)

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly recruits the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by BUSHNELL & HALLOWELL (Successors to J. S. ASPINWALL), No. 86 William-street.

(Advertisement.)

GAS FIXTURES!! GAS FIXTURES!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of JAMES G. MOFFET, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block West of Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depot of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

(Advertisement.)

☞ RHODES'S Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Pills may be obtained, wholesale or retail, at the depot, No. 361 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Superior Cutlery, fine French and other Toys, Cane [illegible], &c., with a large assortment of [illegible] and every other [illegible] by STEWART & BURGESS, No. 300 Pearl-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ The stereoscopic picture, taken by ROOT, is acknowledged to be the most perfect thing ever yet invented. The eye, the expression, everything, is perfect. See them at No. 363 Broadway. Photographs and Crayons taken to perfection in any weather.

LONG ISLAND.

Dedication of a Catholic Church in Williamsburg.

The new Catholic Church of "St. Mary's of the Immaculate Conception," corner of Leonard and Maujer-streets, Williamsburg, the corner stone of which was laid about the 1st of Aug., 1853, was dedicated yesterday in accordance with the usual forms of the Catholic Church.

The edifice is built of brick, on a substantial stone foundation, with a front on Leonard-street of 61 feet—is 102 feet deep, 30 feet high from the first floor to the ceiling, with a basement 10 feet high. The front of the building is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, with three massive pillars on each side of the entrance. On the right is a figure of Faith; on the left a figure of the Blessed Virgin Mary, clasping in her arms the Infant Saviour. On either side of the edifice are six imitation pillars, extending out from the brick-work. Over the entrance is the following inscription, in gilt letters:

St. Mary's,
of the
Immaculate Conception.
Built A. D., 1854.

At the right is:

Without Faith
it is impossible to
please God.

And on the left is:

Mary,
Mother of God
and Queen of the Heaven,
Pray for us!

The nave is 67 feet 4 inches deep by 61 feet in width, with a vestibule 6 feet 8 inches deep, from which side stairs lead into a spacious gallery extending across the front and the whole length of the sides, supported by substantial pillars 8½ feet high. There are six rows of pews and three aisles. The main, or centre aisle, is 4 feet 7 inches wide, and the two side aisles are 3½ feet wide. The interior is finished in a tasty and beautiful manner, in the Grecian style. The ceiling and gallery fronts are richly painted and decorated, and the walls are in imitation of marble. The altar is superbly decorated and furnished, and in richness and beauty eclipses everything else about the edifice, being trimmed with gold lace and white satin. The candlesticks are of rare beauty, and the flowers and vases rich and in excellent taste. There is also a beautifully dressed carving of the Virgin on top of the second story of the Tabernacle, surmounted by a gilt crucifix; and on each side of the altar are life-size statues of angels worshipping the Sacred Host. The inside of the altar and the rostrum is spread with rich and costly carpet; and, in fact, the whole building is finished and furnished in a style that does honor to those engaged in it. It contains a large and fine-toned organ, manufactured by R. M. FERRIS, of New-York, which cost $2,500. The entire cost of the structure, together with the lot, is about $30,000.

It was estimated that there were 1,200 persons present at the dedication. The ceremonies were performed by the Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. LOUGHLIN, of Brooklyn. After the usual dedicatory ceremonies, the Bishop read the fifth chapter of the Epistle of Paul to the Ephesians, followed by an appropriate discourse. He said that the occasion on which they had assembled could not be other than one of rejoicing and thankfulness to the residents in that vicinity, who had not previously enjoyed the advantages of an edifice in which to worship God. We should all turn our hearts toward Heaven in thankfulness and prayer for the great blessing which has been bestowed in rearing another church—another centre from which will radiate the light of truth and religion. The main subject of the reverend gentleman's sermon was the sanctity and holiness of the Catholic Church—the obligations of man to Christianity, and the importance of a strict observance of, and fidelity to, divine law. He concluded by briefly reviewing some of the peculiar doctrines of the Catholic Church,—belonging to that church alone,—as the invoking of the Saviour through the mediatorship of the saints, the confessional, &c., which doctrines he ably sustained by scriptural quotations and argument.

At the conclusion of the discourse High Mass was said by Rev. WALLACE CELEBRANT, during which the choir performed HAYDN'S seventh mass. After the last Gospel, the choir chaunted the *Te Deum*, and the congregation retired.

The receipts on the occasion were about $800.

Desperate Attempt at Highway Robbery and Murder.

Yesterday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, a young man named JAMES MCCARRON, residing in Bushwick, was waylaid on the Penny Bridge road, while returning home, by a colored man whose object is supposed to have been to rob him of some $60, which was then in his possession. MCCARRON was first knocked down and struck several blows on the head by the colored man with a large club, when he cried murder, and at the same time drew a revolver which the colored man succeeded in wrenching from his hand and fired twice at him, one of the balls grazing MCCARRON'S face, and but for the timely arrival of Mr. JAS. HUEL, who resides near by and heard the outcries, he would undoubtedly have been murdered on the spot. The colored man succeeded in making his escape, and MCCARRON was conveyed to the Second Ward Station-house, and from thence to the residence of his uncle in North Sixth-street, Williamsburg, where medical aid was called in. The bruises about his head are so severe that fears are entertained that he will not recover.

Arrest of Cattle Stealers.

Two Germans, named CHARLES NICHOLAS and FREDERICK FRITZ, were arrested on Saturday afternoon by Officer BENNETT of the Second Ward, Williamsburg, on a charge of stealing two cows the night previous from DAVID HARRIS, at Bushwick. A search warrant was placed in the hands of the officer, and the carcasses of the cows which had been slaughtered, together with the hides, were found in possession of the accused parties, at their residence in Withers-street, near Graham-avenue. They were accordingly locked up to await examination.

Ship Launch.

Mr. ECKFORD WEBB launched from his yard, at Green Point, on Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, a beautiful bark, called the *Albertina*, intended for Messrs. TAYLOR & CO.'s New-York and Havana line. She is 115 feet long, 27½ feet beam, 12 feet deep, and about 360 tons measurement. Captain DAVID B. BARTON, formerly of the *Rapid* and *Norma*, in the same trade, is to be the commander.

Affray in Brooklyn—A Fighting Alderman.

Late on Friday night several of the Democratic candidates for office invited their friends to partake of a collation at TOMPKINS'S Hotel, Brooklyn, when a fight occurred between Alderman WHITE of the Fifth Ward and a man named CUNNINGHAM, during which the latter received several cuts with a knife about the face and head. One cut extended from the right ear to the mouth and was very severe. The Chief of Police took the injured man to the office of Dr. AYRES, where his wounds were dressed. Subsequently Alderman WHITE was arrested but CUNNINGHAM refused to make any complaint and he was consequently discharged. Alderman WHITE denies using a knife, and says that he had no kind of a weapon on his person. A small pocket knife was found on the floor, with one blade broken and covered with blood.

Assaulted on the Highway.

About 8 o'clock, Saturday evening, as Mr. JAS. C. RHODES, one of the Superintendents of the Post, was riding in Brooklyn, in a one horse wagon, through Fulton-avenue from Flatbush, when near Bergen-street, three ruffians attacked him from behind, and with a club knocked him from the wagon to the street, where they beat him until he was insensible, and then left. Mr. RHODES was severely although not dangerously injured. The parties committing this outrage are known and will probably be brought to punishment.

Horse Thieves Arrested.

On Saturday night, Officer LANT of the First District Police, arrested two men, named JOSEPH HURLBERT and WM. H. WOOLSEY, having in their possession a horse and wagon which had been stolen from GEORGE H. SMITH, No. 57 Franklin-square, New-York. The parties were committed to the cells for a hearing.

Temperance Convention.

A meeting of the Friends of Temperance was held at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, in Williamsburg, on Thursday evening. It was called by the Executive Temperance Committee for the purpose of selecting suitable men to be supported at the ensuing election.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of Mr. CLARK for Governor, and Mr. RAYMOND for Lieutenant-Governor. Committees were appointed to select candidates for Assembly; city and ward officers to be presented at a meeting to be held on Monday evening next.

BROOKLYN WHIG NOMINATIONS.—The Whigs of the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, have made the following nominations for Ward Offices:

Aldermen—JOHN E. KING, WM. A. FRITZ.
Supervisor—JOHN C. SPINOLA.
Assessor—JOSEPH M. STOUT.
Constable—WM. LE COUNT, Jr.

NEW-JERSEY.

Denounced from the Altar.

The Meagher Republican Grenadiers of Jersey City, having announced a ball for Tuesday evening, at which Col. DOHENY and Mr. MEAGHER, and perhaps JOHN MITCHEL, would be present, the whole affair, it is said, was denounced yesterday from the altar of the Roman Catholic Church by the priest and his curate. JOHN MITCHEL'S *Citizen* was named as one of the worst enemies of the Pope. Col. DOHENY'S military title was very lightly spoken of, and the whole party of Young Irelanders came in for a severe denunciation.

Political Troubles.

Twenty of the members—just one-half of the late Whig Convention of Hudson County—have put forth a statement charging the other portion of the Convention with unfairness in the proceedings. They claim that another member voted with them, and that, being in a majority, the Chairman disregarded their rights, and rendered it necessary for them to retire. They therefore regard the nominations as irregular, and not binding, and ask that another Whig County Convention be called.

The Liquor Trials.

Other cases have been tried, and the parties complained of found guilty and fined—viz.: JOHN HIGHAM, corner of Grand and Hudson-streets, $110 and costs; WM. MOORE, of Newark-avenue, $40 and costs; C. DONEGAN, $10 and costs; JOHN CAFFREY, $10 and costs.

☞ Mr. SWEET, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, of Jersey City, died on Friday, of injuries received by a fall while at a fire, a few days previous.

Major Jack Downing's Letters—No. I.

PRAIRYVILLE, Ill., Sept. 18, 1854.

To the Editor of the St. Louis Intelligencer:

DEAR FRIEND: A few years ago, and durin the trubelsum times me and Gineral JACKSON had agin the Banks, communcin fust agin NICK BIDDLE'S Big Bank, and then, arter we'd killed that stun dead, then a puttin down the little ones, I used ter figger considerable among the pollytishuns, and me and the Gineral managed to keep the Government a goin on and the Kitchin Cabinet in tolerable order. But since the old Gineral went off to glory, and specially since the war agin Mexico by Gineral POLK, I've had considerable disgust for pollytics and pollytishuns. I kinder felt slighted when they was a trying to make a Leftenant Gineral out of somebody to go down to Mexico and keep a gineral lookout over everybody, cause they didn't think of me; Gineral JACKSON would hav thought of me the fust one.

Well, arter I'd gin up pollytics, I seen as how things wan't goin on in Dowingville as they used ter. I was gettin old considerable fast, and sum of the young folks had cum out West and settled down comfortable, and kinder wanted my advice about matters and things in gineral, so me and cusin JOEL and aunt SALLY pulled up stakes and cum out to Prairyville, and here I've bin ever sence, lettin the government go on jist as it had a mind ter. But I'm afeard things ain't a goin on right, fur tother night I got to dreamin, and me and the old Gineral was together agin, a talkin jist like old times, and arter we'd got dun talkin about the bank, and the old Gineral had jist sot in a talkin about the way things is goin on now, and was jist sayin, "By the eternal, Major, I'm a feard there's a good many screws loose," when one of these ere pesky blood-thirsty Prairyville musketers lit right slap on the eend of my nose and woke me right up. I've bin a tryin dredful hard ever sence tu git to dreamin agin of talkin with the old Gineral, but taint no use; so I've sot myself tu studdyin out what the old hero (may the Lord have mercy on his soul) would likely say if he was here amongst us, and I'm goin to write to Gineral Pierce all about it, and what I think of things in gineral.

My old friends, the Portland *Courier* and New-York *Express* used to take keer of all my letters; but seein as how I'm out in Illinoy now, I'll send 'em to you and you kin see to printin on 'em.

Your lovin friend to command,
MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

Inquest Twenty-six Years After Death.

A most extraordinary occurrence has happened within the last few days at Redruth, in Cornwall. As long ago as the year 1828, a miner named WILLIAMS was working in Pednandrea mine, near Redruth, when he fell, together with his brother, into the shaft. His brother, after falling about 12 feet, contrived to stop his further descent, but the deceased fell further down, and a quantity of rubbish toppled down upon him. Though every exertion to recover the body was made for a period of two months, it could not be found, and the shaft was then closed over. In this state it remained till April last, when a company was formed to resume the working of the mine, and, in clearing one of the levels the other day, the body of the deceased was found, lying on its left side. It had on a blue coat, with metal buttons, a coarse woolen shirt, and shoes and stockings. On its being brought to the surface, deceased's brother, who fell with him into the shaft, and who was then present, was so affected that his conduct for a while was like that of a madman. The Jury returned a verdict of "accidental death." The burial of the body was witnessed by upwards of 4,000 persons.

(London Times.

Color and Complexion—A Study for Ladies.

Red Drapery.—Rose-red cannot be put in contact with the rosiest complexions without causing them to lose some of their freshness. Dark-red is less objectionable for certain complexions than rose-red, because, being higher than this latter, it tends to impart whiteness to them in consequence of contrast of tone.

Green Drapery.—A delicate green is, on the contrary, favorable to all fair complexions which are deficient in rose, and which may have more imparted to them without inconvenience. But it is not as favorable to complexions that are more red than rosy, nor to those that have a tint of orange mixed with brown, because the red they add to this tint will be of brick red hue. In the latter case a dark green will be less objectionable than a delicate green.

Yellow Drapery.—Yellow imparts violet to a fair skin, and in this view it is less favourable than the delicate green. To those skins which are more yellow than orange it imparts white; but this combination is very dull and heavy for a fair complexion. When the skin is tinted more with orange than yellow, we can make it roseate by neutralizing the yellow. It produces this effect upon the black haired type, and it is thus that it suits brunettes.

Violet Draperies.—Violet, the complementary of yellow, produces contrary effects; thus it imparts some greenish yellow to fair complexions. It augments the yellow tint of yellow and orange skins. The little blue there may be in a complexion it makes green. Violet, then, is one of the least favorable colors to the skin, at least, when it is not sufficiently deep to whiten it by contrast of tone.

Blue Drapery.—Blue imparts orange, which is susceptible of allying itself favorably to white and the light flesh tints of fair complexions, which have already a more or less determined tint of this color. Blue is, then, suitable to most blondes, and in this case justifies its reputation. It will not suit brunettes, since they have already too much of the orange.

Orange Drapery.—Orange is too brilliant to be elegant; it makes fair complexions blue, whitens those which have an orange tint, and gives a green hue to those of a yellow tint.

White Drapery.—Drapery of a lustreless white, such as cambric muslin, assorts well with a fresh complexion, of which it relieves the rose color; but it is unsuitable to complexions which have a disagreeable tint, because white always exalts all colors by raising their tone; consequently it is unsuitable to those skins which, without having this disagreeable tint, very nearly approach it. Very light white draperies, such as muslin, plaited or point lace, have an entirely different aspect.

Black Drapery.—Black Draperies, lowering the tone [illegible]

[illegible] in the colors with which they are in juxtaposition, whiten the skin; but if the vermilion or rosy parts are to a certain point distant from this drapery, it will follow that, although lowered in tone, they appear relatively to the white parts of the skin contiguous to this same drapery, redder than if the contiguity to the black did not exist.—*Harmony of Colors, by M. E. Chevreul.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 26, by Rev. J. M. Reed, Mr. WILLIAM C. ROBERTS, of Plainfield, N. J., to ANNE E. GRAHAM, daughter of Mr. William Graham, of this City.

At Williamsburg, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 28, by Rev. Mr. Fox, Col. ABEL SMITH to Miss ANNA JULIA EMYLIE, daughter of the late Edward Smalle, Esq., of this City.

On Wednesday morning, Oct. 25, by Rev. Wm. D. [illegible], Mr. JOHN J. CULVER, merchant, of [illegible], to Miss LYDIA S. KNOX, only daughter of Wm. Knox, Esq., of the same place.

At Newark, on Wednesday, Oct. 25, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Henry B. Sherman, ARTHUR WARD, M. D., of Belleville, N. J., to ANNA C., daughter of the late Robert Lee, Esq., of Rahway, N. J.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct. 28, after a long and painful illness, in the 27th year of his age, HENRY CLAY BOLSTER, eldest son of Henry C. Bolster, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 75 West 20th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 28, after a long illness, ELIZABETH GRAY, in the 76th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, LEWIS B. Munger, No. 69 Amity st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 28, after a protracted illness, PETER V. MILLER, of the firm of Monnier & Miller, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 263 West 19th st., at 2½ o'clock, on Tuesday morning, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Caldwell, N. J.

In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 29, ALONZO, son of Alonzo G. and Esther Eliza Borchoff, aged 14 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, corner of 8th av. and 125th st., and at 3 o'clock, at the Dutch Reformed Church, Harlem.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Oct. 28, at his residence, No. 255 Henry-st., JOHN BAYAUD, Esq., in the 73d year of his age.

Notice of his funeral will be given in tomorrow morning's papers.

At Elizabethtown, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 28, Mrs. CHARLOTTE, widow of the late Abner W. Parkhurst, after a lingering illness.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Monday, the 30th inst.

At Jersey City, on Sunday, Oct. 29, Mrs. SUSAN F. CORY, wife of Deal Cory, and daughter of the late Daniel L. Dodge, aged 41 years.

The friends of the family, and of her brothers, D. S. and W. E. Dodge, and of her brothers-in-law, H. O. Porter and Norman White, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City.

At Ridgefield, Conn., on Friday morning, Oct. 27, of typhus fever, HARRIET C., daughter of George and Esther A. Keeler, in the 13th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 28.

$500 Ind's State 5s	80	100	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s3	84½
2,000 do.	79½	150	do.		87
5,000 do.	79½	250	do.		87
1,000 Harlem 1st M. Bs	86	250	do.	b60	87½
1,000 Erie Con. Bs. '71 s3	75	100	do.	s30	87
2,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M. B.	101	20	Nor. Ind. Construc.		75
1,000 Pan'a Rs. (3d is)	b3	10	Mich. Central R. R.	s3	[illegible]
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	82	100	Erie Railroad	s3	44
6,000 do.	82	100	do.		44
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. B.	90	100	do.		44
5 Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]	100	do.		44
22 Phenix Bank	[illegible]	100	do.	b60	44
25 Bank of Commerce	102	100	do.		44
200 New Jer. Zinc Co. s3	9	100	do.		44
100 Caledon'n Mining Co.	1½	200	do.		44
150 Nic. Transit Co.	[illegible]	100	do.		44
100 do.	[illegible]	100	do.		44
700 do.	s3 22	100	Harlem Railroad	s3	30
100 do.	22	100	do.		30
100 Canton Company	[illegible]	10	Nor. & Wor. R. R.		[illegible]
350 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	s3 29	150	do.		[illegible]
50 do.	b60 29	700	Reading Railroad		71
50 do.	29	100	do.		71
100 Gold Hill Mine	3	200	do.	b60	71
100 North. Ind. R. R.	b60 31	100	do.		71
25 do.	30	100	do.		71

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	79	50	Harlem Railroad	b60	31
5,000 do.	b3 79	50	Little Miami R. R.		97
1,000 Huds. Con. Bonds	72	150	Erie Railroad	s3	44
5,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M. B.	101	100	do.		44
20 Metropolitan Bank	108	100	do.		44
25 Flor. & K. J. R'k	[illegible]	100	do.		44
150 Cumber. Coal Co.	b60 29	100	do.		44
50 do.	29	200	do.		44
100 Nic. Transit Co.	22	100	do.		44
100 do.	22	200	do.		44
50 do.	22	100	do.		44
100 do.	22	100	do.		44
100 Reading Railroad	b60 71	100	do.		44
100 do.	71	200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		87
100 Stonington R. R.	[illegible]	200	do.	b60	87
75 do.	[illegible]				

MONDAY, Oct. 30—A. M.

The past week was one of severe closeness in Money affairs, and there was little encouragement to new engagements, or new speculations of any kind. Early in the week, and up to the announcement of the California packets on Friday morning, there was some concern felt on account of the decreasing Bank Averages, which threatened to fall much below the lowest aggregate, Ten millions dollars, which our Bankers deem safe as the basis of their operations. The accessions from *California*, however, and the very light export on Saturday by the Collins packet for Liverpool, $145,000, did much to relieve this anxiety. The Banks had the use of part of the new receipts one or two days, and the probability is that the official averages of the week, to be published to-morrow morning, will show $9,600,000 to $9,800,000, and leave a still larger reserve for the starting point of the new week. There was a slightly improved feeling among lenders and borrowers on Saturday, and but for constantly occurring failures in the interior—two of which were announced on Saturday—there would be reasonable encouragement to better times—particularly as the heavy export of gold appears to relax with the close of October. The total specie shipments from this port last week were $152,817, against $501,000 same week last year—making, for the calendar year, to date, $33,574,600, against $20,898,000 in 1853. The import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table of last week, also shows a favorable reduction for the week—the aggregate being $1,973,610, against $3,161,215 the corresponding week of last year—making, for the calendar year, to date, $157,956, against $163,087 in 1853. The Sub-Treasury balance, on Saturday afternoon, was $6,630,340, against $6,131,511 at the close of the previous week—showing an increase of $498,829, which sum was drawn from the City Banks.

There was an inactive, dull feeling in the Stock Market throughout the week, and prices at the close on Saturday last on several of the leading Shares and Bonds exhibit only fractional changes from the market at the close of the previous week. Erie Stock, 44⅛, against 44⅝ on the 21st; Reading, 71⅛, against 71¼; Illinois Central Bonds, 70, against 69⅞; Transit Shares, 22⅜, against 23; Cumberland Coal, 29, against 29⅛, and Harlem, 31, against, 31⅛. The sales of New-York Central Stock were pressed on the Brokers' Board, and prices declined 2⅞ ℔ cent. on the closing sales of the previous week. The Bonds of the Company, on the other hand, improved 3 ℔ cent., selling on Saturday at 90 ℔ cent. The Bonds of the Erie Company also improved; Incomes to 93; Convertibles to 75⅛, and Third Mortgage to 85⅞. The half-yearly interest on the First Mortgage Eries, and upon the New-York Central Sixes, is payable on the 1st prox.—the former at the Manhattan Bank, the latter at the Bank of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. The half-yearly interest on the San Francisco City Sevens, issued to the School Fund, is advertised to be paid by WELLS, FARGO, & CO.

The following are the Exports for the week exclusive of Specie:

Flour, bbls	11,416	$80,600
Wheat, bush		
Cotton, bales	2,786	112,243
Corn, bush	74,121	58,996
Corn Meal, bbls. and tcs	1,010	4,215
Beef, bbls. and tcs	819	18,565
Pork, bbls. and tcs	2,482	31,334
Total produce		$309,003
Total Miscellaneous		[illegible]
Total Exports for the week		[illegible]

The transactions in Foreign Bills for the Collins steamer were to a fair amount, and on London the rates were something more steady than for the Boston packet on Tuesday. The sales of first class names were at 109¼@109⅜. Francs, 5.13¾@5.12½. The Cotton movement from the Southern ports is much retarded by the fever at various points. The epidemic is allayed at Savannah, but lingers at Charleston and New-Orleans, and has broken out afresh at Augusta and Montgomery. The last named city has been severely afflicted. Cotton freights at New-Orleans are down to ⅜d.

The failure of Mr. E. G. MERRICK, of Sackett's Harbor, was announced in the mails from the Northern part of the State received on Saturday. He was very largely engaged in the Lumber trade in Canada, and also in milling at Oswego, using liberal credits with several of the country Banks in his vicinity. He was President of the Sackett's Harbor Bank, though his involvements, we hear, will not necessarily embarrass the Bank. Mr. M. suffered severely a few years ago through SUYDAM, SAGE & CO.'s failure, in this City. His present liabilities are estimated at $300,000. The lumber business, in which he was actively interested, is passing a disastrous one this season. The people at Albany and Troy, as well as in this City, are greatly over-stocked. The Lewis County Bank, one of the old Safety Fund charters, is reported in trouble; the circulation about $120,000. From Indiana and the West, we have no new failures to report. The Indiana Free Banks are severely pressed, and the aggregate of circulation, based chiefly on Virginia sixes and Indiana State fives, is still very large. The highest point reached this year, was $7,200,000, since when over a million of dollars has been retired. The deposit of Virginia Stocks with the Auditor reached $2,750,000, and Indiana $2,226,000. A number of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad contractors are understood to have resorted to Free Banking as a means of facilitating Road enterprises which had been denied sufficient aid to carry them through, at the *East*. The operation is now checked, if not at an end, and the loss of 15 or 20 ℔ cent. on the State Securities bought at high rates and lodged with the Indiana State Auditor, is a serious one to the Banker, or to the people among whom his inadequately secured circulation has been distributed.

The receipts of the Produce of the Interior at New-Orleans, from the commencement of the new business year, September 1 to the 21st October, compared with the corresponding period of 1853, are as follows in the leading staples:

	1854.	1853.
Cotton, bales	131,000	85,300
Flour, bbls	76,000	65,000
Pork, bbls	3,145	4,406
Sugar, hhds	3,062	3,052
Molasses, bbls	12,256	8,663
Corn, sacks	94,085	92,877

The Foreign export of Cotton is reported at 41,909, against 23,513 in 1853. Exchange on London 109@109½; on New-York, 60 days, 98@98½.

The semi-weekly Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. A. H. NICOLAY will take place at the Merchants' Exchange, to-day, at 12½ o'clock.

We are favored by Messrs ROBERTS, WARFIELD & CO., of Melbourne, with a copy of their elaborately prepared circular of the 24th July, with a review of the markets, progress of Gold receipts from the Victoria diggings and of immigration. The amount of Gold received by escort from the interior to the 15th July, from the 1st January last, amounts to $19,875,920 or 993,751 ounces, of the value, at our Mint, of $20 to the ounce. The exports of Gold for the same period amounted to $23,082,120. There arrived at Melbourne 38,062 persons within this period, and 9,645 left, leaving an increase of population, from immigration, of 28,417 persons. The receipts of Flour were 175,190 bbls., of which about one third goes from Boston, Richmond, New-York and San Francisco, and one fifth from Valparaiso, South Pacific. The remainder is the produce of the Australian Colonies. Exchange, London, 30 days sight, 5 ℔ cent. premium. Richmond Flour quoted 68 shillings; other American brands 60 shillings. Attention is called to the detention of letters from the United States, in London, on account of the non payment of postages through to Melbourne.

Railroad Convention.

From the Buffalo Democracy.

At the meeting of the numerous Roads in our City, which adjourned last evening, numerous important measures were adopted. Chief of these, as far as the public is concerned, was the adoption of a Memorial to the Legislature praying for the abolition of all laws to license runners for Emigrant Passengers to the West, and asking for a statute making it a penal offence to sell tickets for passage by the Railroad lines at rates higher than those charged by the roads. This will measurably end the scandalous cheating and robbery of the poor Germans, and Swedes, and Norwegians, who come so eagerly to our shores.

The charge for emigrant passengers from New-York to Chicago, is to be $11; New-York to Cincinnati, $10. Luggage, to the extent of 50 pounds, free; over 50 pounds, $2 25 to Cincinnati, $2 50 to Chicago. The New-York Central and New-York and Erie, are to have *ten per cent.* on the whole amount collected at New-York from emigrants, as compensation for the trouble and cost of taking care of them and starting them.

There will be an increase of freight from New-York to Chicago, amounting to 7 ℔ cent. advance on the present rates.

After the 1st of December there will be a slight advance of fare from New-York to Buffalo, amounting on the Central, we believe, to 50 cents.

The through trains will soon be changed, starting from Buffalo at 6 A. M., 5 P. M., 11 A. M., and leaving New-York at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., and getting to Buffalo respectively at 10½ P. M., and 10½ A. M.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Oct. 28.

COTTON.—The prices are firm, with a steady demand for spinners' use.

WOOL.—The demand has been better, and prices have improved upon fine Wool. The sales are 93,000 lbs.

PRINTING CLOTHS.—There is a decidedly better feeling in the market. Many mills are changing to widen goods, which, with the drought, has materially reduced the production; and there is now an absolute scarcity of cloths of desirable quality. The sales for the week were 27,800 pieces.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 27.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 500 bales at prices ranging from 7¼c.@9½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 27.

Our COTTON Market has been dull to-day. FLOUR is rather higher; superfine Ohio being quoted at $7 75 @$8. RIO COFFEE sells at 10½c.@10½c.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Baltic, for Liverpool.—J. B. Canning, Georgia; Wm. Toler and lady, and Miss Colt, Paterson, N. J.; L. S. Pepper, A. H. Denckler, J. J. O'Brien, W. H. Webster, Mrs. A. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. David Sears, Jr., 5 children and nurse, G. W. Hilger and lady, Miss Mitchel, C. G. Dunden, Mr. Holton, Mr. and Mrs. Kampe and nurse, J. W. Fowler and lady, Mr. Jones, New-York; Rev. S. Malone, Ireland; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wright, Miss Julia Colt, New Jersey; Mr. Morgan Colt, do.; L. D. Senat, Philadelphia; Mr. Loevl, New-York; Mr. Homer, do.; P. Ferey, France; J. R. Adams, New-York; McMahon, Creagher, London; Capt. W. W. Henry, Mass.; J. T. Frothet, New-York; Capt. J. S. Faran, do.; George H. Hughes, do.; R. O. Coffin, Nantucket; J. S. English, New-York; Dr. Schoenbecken, Germany; E. Muller, Philadelphia; Benj. Stoddart, Thos. Muir, New-York; Geo. Row and Mr. Morgan, S. J. Stawtery, Pottsville; James Murillo, Baltimore; Ellen and Ann McCarty, New-York; Thos. Denton and wife, Miss Mary Turnbull, and Master E. Dentin, Canada; Mr. Orame, Mr. Aussendre, R. F. Gordon, C. J. Contaw—Total, 68.

In steamship Knoxville, for Savannah.—H. Sibler, lady and servant, S. B. Purple, lady and child, Mrs. De Martin and 2 children, D. M. Sleeper and lady, M. J. Gear, Mrs. D. A. Steward and servant, Mr. Miller, Mrs. S. Dickson, Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Mary Hopkins, Miss A. Hopkins, Mr. Montmollin, lady and 3 children, Mr. Esping and lady, Wm. Weith, Miss Horton and servant, Miss Tennison, H. H. Lainville, Geo. Tait and sister, A. M. Hodge and lady, A. Baker and lady, J. N. Henderson, lady and servant, S. Walter, Henry Harper and lady, G. Vammer, Augusta Caritop, W. N. Murphy, J. Clark, Leopold Wattsfelder, Wm. Wilson, W. T. Goodwin, Dr. H. Seger and lady, T. Donaldson, Dr. E. Arnold, Thos. Ford and son, Martha Ford, A. Gomp, T. Prendergrast, Wm. G. Dickson, John D. Jessie, Mrs. Reed, Miss Reed, Miss A. M. F. Snow and 3 children, Martin Dickson, Mrs. H. A. Woodruff, T. Conway, Mr. Cox, Jonathan Smith, Wm. Smith, Wm. Lashmore, Wm. Lehoff, lady and child, E. L. Wood, Wm. Taylor, Wm. McKenzie and 5 servants, J. Dunkin, Judge Bronson, Miss Bronson, S. S. Walkley, E. Hoffman, Mrs. John L. Tuez, John L. Villalonger, J. M. Rogers, M. C. Hurlbut, John H. Robilliard, Jacob Strauss, Mrs. J. K. Banks, A. W. Benham, Mrs. Thompson, E. A. Haskins, John Tucker, S. T. Harris, R. M. Prendergast, and 113 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg.—Henry B. Purdy, Benjamin Bray, J. P. Gilbert, E. Judson and son, John Gaylor, D. E. C. Watson, C. H. Herman, Mr. Wilson, H. Ward and lady, J. T. Eustis, lady and 3 children, John Dickinson, Miss Leckerman, Miss Margaret O'Grady, Miss Mary O'Brien, Miss Discoway and sister, R. H. Beddick, Mrs. J. S. Taggart, Charles M. Brown, Mrs. Harlow and child, Geo. W. Young and lady, T. A. Castille and lady, Mrs. A. Graham, Mrs. J. Jones, John A. Francis and lady, Gideon Allen, Miss Annie P. Allen, L. L. Clements, Mrs. Lanno and child, Miss Violet, Miss Avery, Barnet Jones, John Daniels, Thos. Irving, Abraham Brown, Gustavus A. Herman, Mr. Levy, Joseph Fountain, and 63 in the steerage.

In steamship Marion, for Charleston.—A. Blake, lady and servant, Miss Knapp, Miss C. Stewart, Miss J. J. Egerton, Miss A. F. Richardson, J. E. Edgerton, W. Ledwith, Miss Brown, Mrs. Flagg, J. W. Osborne and lady, Mrs. Case, Miss Agnes Cole, Miss E. J. Isler, S. D. Richards, J. H. Holmes, H. M. Shiff, lady and child, J. W. Esping, C. C. Boyles, Miss Travers, J. S. Rennie, J. P. Sanderson, Miss Tracy, Miss M. Gisset, J. L. Langdon, J. S. Clark, Geo. Cuthbert, A. G. Parr, R. F. Lawton and lady, Mr. Jarvis, Miss H. Ellis, R. Pinckins, S. Rogers, Mr. Falot, C. F. Wood, and 105 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah.—A. Backer, E. W. Baker, J. B. Foley, C. L. Gouvard, T. B. Hobert, Capt. W. F. Upton, Mrs. Warren, and 7 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6 32 | Sun sets.....4 58 | Moon sets.....[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1 37 | Gov. Island..2 [illegible] | Hell Gate.....4 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah, S. L. Mitchell; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Jamestown, Cavendy, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ships Hendrik Hudson, Smith, London, Griswold, Morgan & Wiley; David Hoadley, Martin, Antwerp, Post & Bryson; Shackamaxon, Thompson, New-Orleans, D. Pilkington; Bell Rock, Pendleton, New-Orleans, Nesmith & Sons; Mediator, Bell, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost.

Barks Wm. Willmott, King, Rotterdam, E. Gillesprand; A. Brewer Ulmer, Mobile, Eagle & Hazard; J. W. Dyer, Dyer, Charleston, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Hamon, (Brem.) Steinkamer, City Point, Caesar & Pauli.

Brigs Pietro, (Sard.) Casinovo, Montevideo, J. E. Gager & Co.; Canada, (Br.) MacDougall, Cape de Verde, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Delmo, Foster, Jacksonville, C. & J. J. Peters; Grace Worthington, Kelly, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter.

Schrs Compeer, (Br.) Osborn, St. Michaels, Geo. Logan; William, Showman, Augusta; H. Nason; Hanover, Whipple, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; J. K. Stonebeck, Rigley, Edenton, Johnson & Slaght; Patron, Beale, Washington, Davis & Holmes; Sea Gull, Wilmington, R. S. Powell; Hope, Gandy, Wilmington, Johnson & Slaght; Harriet Ann, Small, Pembroke, master; J. R. Watson, Jones, Alexandria, Mott Bedell; Sea Bird, Bryan, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Florida, Kelly, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; G. L. Watson, Lowell, Boston, W. T. Manah; E. C. Scranton, Terry, Dighton, J. S. Harvey; Uncle Joe, Clark, New-Bedford, H. Maurer; Mary Shaw, Snow, Providence; master; Mary Alice, Wardlaw, master; —Mason [illegible], Providence, master; Uncle Vincent, Colby, Portland, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Florida, Woodhull, Savannah Oct. 25, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchell. 28th inst., [illegible] ship [illegible] bound [illegible]; experienced a severe gale of wind from the N. E. of about 12 hours duration.

Ship Stephen F. Austin, Crosby, Galveston 25 ds., with mdse., &c., to J. H. Brower & Co. [illegible] of [illegible], saw a number of logs of mahogany. Experienced heavy weather, with gales, &c. Has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras, [illegible] was in co. with bark Comet 2 ds.

Bark Nuno Nao Fagile (Aus.) Barbarevich, Trieste 50 ds., with mdse. and passengers, to A. Schwab. Experienced heavy weather; had a pilot on board 4 ds.

Bark Burkeraia, (Norw.) Nelson, Bremen 61 ds., with coal to order.

Bark Lancaster, (Han.) [illegible], Hamburg 46 ds., with 173 passengers to Wintzenhoff, Piper & Harm.

Brig Geneva, (Br.) Wyman, Liverpool N. [illegible] 8 ds., with fish to Rowland & Co.

Brig Caylen, (Br.) Coller, Cornwallis, N. S., 5 ds., with plaster and potatoes to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Cyrus, (Br.) Bogart, Bigby, N. S., 5 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Brig Primitivo, (Ital.) Caravale, Genoa 53 ds., via Marseilles 48 ds., with marble to Aymar & Co.

Brig Hamilton, (Br.) Corbet, Glasgow 46 ds., with coal and 4 tons to Edmiston & Bros.

Brig Marcella, (Br.) Hall, St. John, N. B., [illegible] ds., with lathes to J. Pickard.

Brig [illegible], (Br.) Hendricks, Malaga 33 ds., with fruit to master. Experienced bad weather, stove bulwarks, &c.

Brig Pauline (Brem.) Kothe, Hamburg 56 ds. with mdse. and 121 passengers to Beck & Kusebach.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Phillips, Boston, with mdse., for Richmond.

Schr. Thomas W. Ghost, Beebe, Albany, bound to Providence.

Schr. British Queen, (Br.) Fye, St. Johns, N. F., 30 days, with fish to Brown & Bro.

Schr. Hunter, Fish, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Hudson, Wallace, Norwich, in ballast.

Sloop Gazelle, Hall, Rondout, bound to Portland.

WIND—During the day, from N. E. to S. E., with fine weather.

ARRIVED......SUNDAY, OCT. 29.

Steamship Southerner, Ewan, Charleston, with cotton, &c., and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Thursday, 26th, 5 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Florida, hence for Savannah. Friday, 27th, 11 A. M., exchanged signals with a steamship bound S., with white wheel-house and funnels. The S. has experienced heavy N. E. gales.

Bark W. B. Lewis (of Boston,) Gilchrist, Pernambuco Sept. 27, via St. Thomas 5th inst., with sugar, to master.

Brig Margaret Jane, (Br.) Skinner, Sydney 18 ds., with coal to Boyne & Dinwiddie.

Brig Mary Eleanor, (of Baltimore,) Mathes, Malaga 38 ds., with fruit to Hamilton & Bros.

Brig Marshall Ronion, (Portug.) Pickett, Jeremie Oct. 3, with logwood and coffee to H. Delafield. Left no Am. vessels in port. The M. has had a pilot on board 7 days.

Schr. Mary S. Lane, Gardner, Mobile 19 ds., with cotton, &c., to Lane & West. Has experienced N. E. winds the entire passage.

Schr. Pamphilia, (Br.) Russell, Malaga 53 ds., with fruit to Bill & Keen.

Schr. Saladin, Gladding, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. A. R. G. Cottell, Williams, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lamartine, Sisson, New-Bedford, for Albany.

Schr. Seaport, Scott, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. California, —— Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. M. Chester Cotton, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. H. Johnson, Baldwin, Philadelphia, for Albany.

BELOW—1 ship, 3 barks and 2 brigs, unknown.

WIND—During the day, S. E., with a very heavy fog.

Sailed.

Steamships Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool; Jamestown, Cavendy, Norfolk, &c.; Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah; Marion, Foster, Charleston.

By Sandy Hook Printing Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 29—Evening.

Below—Ship Neptune's Car, from Callao, via Hampton Roads.

Memoranda.

BERMUDA.—The brig Margaret, Hansberg, for St. John, N. B., returned to port, having on the 28th [illegible] Sandy Hook, in a gale from N. N. E., lost foremast, mainboom, and yard, stove bulwarks, &c. Also, the brig Columbus, Crisp, hence for Cork, returned, having in the same gale, sprung a leak, stove bulwarks, and leaking 300 strokes per hour.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 28—Arr. ships Stark, St. Cloud; Canary, Jarvis; Croxy, Mississippi, Hall, and Vanguard, all from New-York; Transit, [illegible], from Galveston; bark Sarah Bridge, Moses, &c.; ship Atlantic, Colby, Baltimore.

27th—Arr. ships Mary, Green, and Atlantic, New-York; Canastic, Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 18, lat. 37 18, lon. 73 42, was seen a bark bound S., showing a white burgee with red border, with her name on it, but could not make it out.

Oct. 19, lat. 42, lon. 34 10, ship Messenger, from St. Stephens for Amsterdam.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas, Oct. 1, steamship Benjamin Franklin, wtg. orders; bark Catherine Augusta, repg.; brig Cornelia, do. The bark Mayflower, for Boston, sailed 2 ds. previous.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—We are exhibiting, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 15 (room No. 15) Wall st., New-York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Turning Machine (patented March 28, 1854, by Wm. Webster, of Morristown, N. J.) for forming to Pencil Cases, Instruments, Chain Pumps, Boiler Tubes, Stove and Stovepipe Pipe, Cornices, &c., (any size) grooved, lapped and butt joints. These machines are capable of turning out 150 [illegible] per day. All interested are solicited to call. Town, Cities, Counties and State Rights for sale. Communications, post-paid, replied to.

WILLIAM WEBSTER, | Sole Proprietors.
CHARLES MILLER, |

LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—At a great bargain, of a 5 years' lease, and the furniture of the Waverly House, situated in the [illegible] city of Detroit, Michigan. The house is situated on the corner of Woodbridge-st. and Jefferson-av., (the principal streets of the city.) The house is doing a good business, and is situated near the depot of the Michigan Central and the Great Western Railroad and the Steamboat Landing. Inquire of WHITING & LOFF, Proprietors.

LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—For sale, the lease, stock, fixtures and good will of one of the most flourishing and best located saloons in this City. The property may be purchased by a good party on very reasonable terms. Apply to BRADY & BUSHNELL, No. 307 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., up stairs.

$50,000 WANTED.—For first bonds and mortgages upon improved real estate in the City, worth double the amount invested. The above will be taken in sums of from $2,000 to $5,000. Apply to JOS. BOUGHTEN, No. 22 John-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For a farm or other good real estate, a first class grocery. The business is already established in a good location, and capable of being much increased. Parties having from $2,000 to $3,000 to invest as above, will please address Box No. 2,470 Post-Office.

RARE CHANCE.—A partner wanted for one half of a manufacturing business already established, with plenty of cash orders now on hand. Capital required, from $4,000 to $5,000. Apply immediately, at the office, No. 333 Broadway, where all the particulars will be given.

LOST AND FOUND.

CHECKS LOST.—On the 28th inst., two checks drawn by R. R. Graves & Co. to bills payable upon the Bank of the Republic—one for $3,000, the other for $4,137 [illegible]. The payment of said checks has been stopped at the bank, and the public are cautioned against receiving them. A suitable reward will be paid for their return to our office, No. 135 Pearl-st. R. R. GRAVES & CO.

$60,000 TO LOAN—On Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Cigars, or bought for cash. Business notes, City stocks, bonds and mortgages negotiated, real estate bought and sold and exchanged. CHEESMAN, BRISTED & CO., Brokers and Commission Merchants, No. 33 John-st., corner of Nassau-st.

$10 REWARD.—Lost, a gold locket, holding a daguerreotype likeness; and the above reward will be paid by returning it to H. ARRIETA, at New-York Hotel.

$10 REWARD—Will be paid for the return of a small square black leather TRUNK to the St. Nicholas Hotel, taken from thence by mistake on or about the 9th inst., containing papers of no value except to the owner.

$5 REWARD—Will be paid for an IVORY OPERA GLASS, contained in a dark morocco case, which was left in a Broadway omnibus, early on Saturday evening, on getting out at the Broadway Theatre. H. B. SEDGWICK, No. 24 Bond st., and No. 26 Wall-st.

$10 REWARD.—Lost on Wednesday evening, between 3d-st. and 4th-av. and 18th-st. or in a stage, a small gold hunting watch and chain, with [illegible] and Venetian chain. The finder is requested to bring the same to No. 22 4th-av., where he will receive the above reward.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A moderate size house, with from two to six acres of land, for which cash will be paid. Location would be preferred between North and East Rivers, from 12 to 25 miles from the City. Address J. L. L., Times Office, with full description of premises.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT—With the privilege of purchasing. A house and about an acre of ground, in the vicinity of New-York, containing eight or ten rooms—not an expensive establishment. Apply to H. HOLDEN, No. 150 Nassau-st.

HOTELS.

BARNUM'S ST. LOUIS HOTEL—Corner of 2d and Walnut-sts., St. Louis.—We beg leave to announce to our friends and the travelling public, that we will open the above named elegant and commodious Hotel, (built by George R. Taylor, Esq.,) for the reception of guests, on Thursday, the 26th inst., and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. The house is complete.
SEPT. 21. THERON BARNUM,
JOSIAH FOGG.

SIXBY'S HOTEL—Corner of Broadway and Park Place.—This establishment is conducted exclusively on the European plan, with breakfast and supper only. For the accommodation of gentlemen visiting the City. Rooms from 50 cents to $2 per day. Gentlemen wishing rooms for the Winter can engage them on reasonable terms.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well dried, and with all the various other qualities of the best Faro cards made by SAML. HART & CO., for sale to the trade and their customers at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—LABOR TO BE HIRED.—The Managers of the House of Refuge are prepared to enter into a contract for the labor of the boys in the Institution. Application may be made to either of the undersigned, Committee on Labor Contracts.
J. M. YOUNG, No. 22 Ferry-st.
J. C. DRAKE, Chatham Bank.
S. S. ATTERBURY, No. 24 Broad-st.

MOSLEY'S STEEL PENS.—These superior and justly celebrated Pens are too well known to require comment. The manufacturers beg to inform the trade that they have appointed as agents for the sale of their Pens (by wholesale only) RICHARD MOSLEY & CO., No. 30 John-st., New-York, Importers of Stationery, Fancy Goods, Bibles, &c. The public can be supplied at all Stationers, &c.

NOTICE.—The public are notified that no person has authority to use my name in the making or endorsing of any check, note or other obligation, or to draw on me for any amount whatever; and that I am not responsible, nor will I discharge any debt contracted by any person but myself.—Oct. 28, 1854. BATH'L JARVIS, Jr.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.